The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,313.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Burmah, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Lewis, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 31st August, at noon.

	August.		September.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Negapatam	10
	Sept.		
„ Carwar	2	„ Pondicherry	11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras	13
„ Cannanore	4	„ Coconada	15
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	16
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	17
„ Tuticorin	6	„ False Point	18
„ Colombo	7	Arrives Calcutta	19
„ Galle	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	28	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	14
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
„ Linga	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship PANDORA, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship Pandora.

Bombay, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Bargue NELLY, Captain J. Ogilvie, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

Freight must be paid and Bills of Lading sent for countersignature to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents, Captain Ogilvie.

Bombay, 17th August, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

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Now ready,
THIRD EDITION,

THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. (Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

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Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
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SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
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and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
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Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

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*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF
BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS [illegible] HOTEL.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION
AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the C[illegible] of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, is situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horses on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

JEWANJEE AND Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain THOMSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 24th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CARNATIC, (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain P. B. JONES, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
18th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship BENLOMOND, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE DUBASHES,
For Captain Patching.

NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late Rev. MAURICE W. HIME, B.A., Chaplain of Jhansie, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee of Adjustment within one month from this date.

J. B. HARDY, Major, Royal Artillery,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Jhansie, 15th August, 1869.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., from parties wishing to SUPPLY a STEAMER, not under 700 tons, for three months certain, or such further period as she may be required, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the relief of Troops this season. Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

2. Ventilation to be laid and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

3. Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Water Casks and Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, and ready for final survey by the 18th proximo.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information for parties tendering.

6. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M., of MONDAY the 6th September next, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the HARBOUR and PILOTAGE BOARD.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Provisions, &c."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent. will be required on the Tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Lighthouse, Signal Station, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments, as required by the Indenting Officers.

Estimated schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the office of the undersigned; but the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of Tenders and other information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on application.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nor reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Separate Tenders will also be received up to the above date for the supply of Coal on similar conditions. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Coal."

SAMUEL A. GLIDDON,
Acting Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive orders for Books from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed to

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
Booksellers, Stationers, &c.,
Hummum Street.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

FRESH STOCK OF

CHEAP LITERATURE FOR THE COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

	Rs.	
Aurora Floyd; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Afloat in the Forest; by Captain Mayne Reid	1	4
The Adventures of a Beauty; by Mrs. Crowe	1	4
Albert Smith's Comic Tales	1	4
Amelia; by Fielding	1	4
Antonina, or the Fall of Rome; by Wilkie Collins	2	0
The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury; by Albert Smith	1	4
The Adventures of a Strolling Player	1	4
Agatha's Husband	1	4
Annals of the Parish; by John Galt	1	4
Adam Blair; by Valerius, &c.	1	4
Always in the Way; by Thomas Jeans	1	0
All in the Wrong; by Theodore Hook	1	4
Archie Lovell; by Mrs. Edwards	1	4
Bella Donna; by Gilbert Dyce	1	4
The Belle of the Village; by John Mill	1	4
The Bertrams; by A. Trollope	1	4
Black Sheep; by Edmund Yates	1	4
Bachelor of the Albany	1	4
Bothwell; by James Grant	1	4
Boy Slaves; by Captain Mayne Reid	1	4
Border Rifles; by Gustave Aimard	1	4
The Breach of Promise	1	4
Birds' Eggs and Nests; by Rev. J. G. Atkinson	0	10
The Banker's Wife; by Mrs. Gore	1	4
The Beautiful Demon	1	4
Birds of Prey; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Clarissa Harlowe; by Richardson	1	4
Cozynook; by Mr. M. A. Bird	1	4
Caleb Stukely; by Samuel Phillips	1	4
Charlotte's Inheritance; by Miss Braddon	1	4
The Country Gentleman; by Scrutator	1	4
Charles Oldfield	1	4
Cavaliers of Fortune; by James Grant	1	4
Constance Herbert; by Geraldine E. Jewsbury	1	4
Charles Auchester	0	10
Chambers's Miscellany	1	4
The Cliff-Climbers; by Captain Mayne Reid	1	4
The Constable of the Tower; by W. Harrison Ainsworth	1	4
Clever Woman; by Mrs. Trollope	1	4
Called to Account; by Miss Annie Thomas	1	4
The Country Curate; by G. R. Gleig	1	0
The Chevalier De Maison Rouge; by Alex. Dumas	1	4
The Castaway of the Prairie; by Captain Flack	1	4
Con Cregan	1	4
The Constable of France; by James Grant	1	4
Captain Macdonald; by John Lang	1	4
Cardinal Pole; by William Harrison Ainsworth	1	4
Castle [illegible]; by Anthony Trollope	1	4
Dr. Goethe's Courtship	1	4
The Daltons; by Charles Lever	1	4
Dick Rodney; by James Grant	1	4
Ellen Montgomery	1	4
The Entail; by John Galt	1	4
Emilia Wyndham; by Marsh Caldwell	1	4
Father Eustace; by Mrs. Trollope	1	4
Feathered Arrow; by Fredrick Gerstaecker	1	4
Falcon Family; by M. W. Savage	1	4
Father Darcy; by Marsh Caldwell	1	4
Giulio Malatesta; by T. A. Trollope	1	4
Gerald Estcourt; by Florence Marryatt	1	4
Guy Livingstone or Thorough	1	4
Gilderoy; by Robert S. Fittis	1	4
Henry Dunbar; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Hajjibaba in England; by J. Morier	1	4
Hector O'Halloran; by W. H. Maxwell	1	4
He Would Be a Gentleman; by Samuel Lover	1	4
Indian Tales; by Percy B. St. John	1	4
Indian Scout; by Gustave Aimard	1	4
Indian Chief; by Do.	1	4
Jacob Bendixen; by Mary Howith	1	4
John Marchmont's Legacy; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Jane Seton; by James Grant	1	4
John Law; by William Harrison Ainsworth	1	4
The King's Own Borderers; by James Grant	1	4
The Knight of Gwynne; by Charles Lever	1	14
Level Pastures	1	4
The Longwoods of the Grange; by "Adelaide Lindsay"	1	4
Lamp-Lighter	1	4
Life in the Far West; by George F. Buxton	0	10
Mary of Lorraine; by James Grant	1	4
The Maroon; by Captain Mayne Reid	1	4
Maulever's Divorce; by Whitefriars	1	4
Nan Darrell; by Ellen Pickering	1	2
The Night Side of Nature; by Mrs. Crowe	1	4
Never Forgotten; by Percy Fitzgerald, M. A.	1	4
Only a Clod; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Owen Tudor	1	4
The Old Helmet	1	4
The Ogilvies	1	4
The Pearl of the Andes; by Gustave Aimard	1	4
The Pirates of the Prairies; by Do	1	4
The Pretty Widow; by Charles H. Ross	1	4
Queechy; by Elizabeth Wetherell	1	4
Records of Whitecross Street Prison; by An Eye-witness	1	4
Rory O'More; by Samuel Lover	1	4
Ready Made Speeches; by Charles Hindley	0	10
The Romance of Common Life; by Waters	1	4
Sir Andrew Wylie; by John Galt	1	4
Sir Jasper's Tenant; Miss Braddon	1	4
Susan Hopley; by Mrs. Crowe	1	4
Tales of all Countries; by Trollope	1	4
The Two Baronets; by Lady Charlotte Bury	1	4
Tilbury Nogo; by Whyte Melville	1	4
The Trail of the Serpent; by Miss Braddon	1	4
Uncle Silas; by J. S. Le Fanu	1	4
Uncle Walter; by Mrs. Trollope	1	4
Under the Spell; by Robinson	1	4
The Village Doctor	1	4
The Vicissitudes of Italy; by A. L. V. Gretton	1	4
Valentine Vox; by Henry Cockton	1	4
A Woman's Ransom; by Frederick William Robinson	1	4
White Cockade; by James Grant	1	4
Will He Marry Her; by John Lang	1	4
The Younger Son; by R. B. Kimball	1	4
The Young Curate	1	4
The Young Heiress; by Mrs. Trollope	1	4
Zohrab the Hostage; by Hajji Baba	1	4

Bombay, 19th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital	Rs. 8,43,775,

Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE.—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq. | E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq. | and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq. | H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834,

And Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 William IV., Cap. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq. | James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
George Henry Brown, Esq. | [illegible] Macdonald Stephenson.
The Hon. [illegible] | Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.
Osgood Hanbury, Jun., Esq. |

AUDITORS.

Antonio Brady, Esq. | Charles George Grainger, Esq.
Henry William Ripley, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England. | Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Cotterill & Sons. | Messrs. Parke & Pollock.

MEDICAL ADVISER.—George Burrows, M. D., F. R. S.

ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.—Fredrick Hendriks, Esq.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
TO THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,

Held on Wednesday, the 12th day of May, 1869.

1. The Board of Directors have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable Report of the business of the past year, and of the progress of the Society.

2. The estimated Surplus Funds, beyond the sum of £642,336 3s. 9d. (the calculated Reserve Fund set apart to meet all liabilities), amount to £201,439 11s. 7d., as shown in the annexed Balance Sheet.

3. The Board propose to allow the holders of all Policies six years in force and entitled to participate in Annual Bonuses, a Reduction of Premium for the year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's Premium to one-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the sixth year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have been Fifty per cent.

4. The sum allotted to each Policy on this, as at each preceding yearly division of profits, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium, or as an addition to the sum assured of a proportionately larger Bonus payable with the Policy when a claim arises, according to the option exercised by each Policy-holder on the first occasion of participation in profits.

5. Under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, one-fifth of the estimated surplus Fund of £201,439 11s. 7d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, is divisible during the current year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870. And the amount of the Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £38,500. Three-fourths of this sum are applicable to the cash payments in reduction of the Assureds' participating Premiums, by one-half, for the current year, or to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; and the remaining one-fourth will provide for the Annual Bonus to Proprietors. The sum of £297 19s. 2d. is proposed to be deducted from the Policy-holders' or Assurance Fund Suspense Account, to avoid fractions in fixing the amount of reduction of the Assureds' Premiums. The sum at which this Fund will then stand is £4,064 8s.

6. The Board recommend a Dividend by way of Bonus to the Proprietors of £1 17s. per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. Both the Dividend and Interest are free from any deduction for Income-tax. The Board further recommend that the Surplus Balance of £375 be added to the credit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account.

7. The New Policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December, 1868, and in India to 30th November, 1868, amounted to 335 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £343,670, producing an Annual Premium of £15,472 2s. 11d. The above amount is exclusive of a sum of £1,978 6s. added in that year to Policies by application of reduced Premium to increase the sums assured.

8. The Average New Premium Income of each of the last five years, 1864 to 1868, has been £14,381—as against £6,982, the average of each of the preceding five years, 1859 to 1863.

9. The total Number of Policies Issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1868 was:—

In England	3,298	Policies for	£3,346,109 8 3
In India	6,244	„	5,304,506 0 8
Together	9,542	„	£8,650,615 8 11

10. The Total reduction of all the annual reductions, averaging nearly 50 per cent.) received in England from 1834 to 1868, was... £ 893,072 16 6

In India, the corresponding amount was... £1,435,637 16 11

Making together... £2,328,710 13 5

11. When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—

[illegible] Policies paying English Premiums for a Sum of	£1,780,314 6 0
1,466 Policies, paying Indian Premiums, for a Sum of	£1,201,190 5 0
TOTAL, 2,988 Policies, for a Sum of	£2,981,504 11 0

12. During the past year there have been New Claims under 35 English Policies on 31 lives, to the amount of £33,640 1s., and under 43 Indian Policies on 34 lives for £39,096 16s 8d., making a total of 78 Claims on 65 lives for £72,736 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, with the exception of £19,997 10s. 2d. provided for in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year 1868.

13. The amount of Claims paid from the Establishment of the Society is:—

	Policies.	Lives	
In England,	665	526 for	£ 652,21[illegible]
In India,	1,077	832 „	1,01[illegible]
Total	1,742	1,358 for the Sum of	£1,6[illegible]

14. The detailed Balance Sheets and Lists of Investments in England and India respectively, are laid on the table; and the Directors beg to refer for all further detailed information to those documents, and to the General Account, hereto annexed, of Receipts and Disbursements, exclusive of repayments and re-investments of Securities. The valued account or Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities, also hereto annexed, forms the basis of the present year's appropriation of profits.

The three Directors who, under the Deed of Settlement, retire this year in rotation, are John Farley Leith, Augustus Bosanquet, and Osgood Hanbury, Junior, Esquires, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, accordingly.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., 12th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY HOUSE and LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

Upon hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD, the Official Liquidator of the above Company, and upon reading the Affidavits of the said James Greenwood and of John Westall, respectively, sworn herein on the Fifth and Sixth days of August, 1869, I do order that the said James Greenwood be at liberty to resign the Official Liquidatorship of the above Company, and that John Greenwood, Esq., be appointed Official Liquidator in his place and stead, and that the remuneration of the said John Greenwood be at the rate of 2½ per cent on the hereafter realized assets of the said Company; and I do further order, that the said John Greenwood do, on or before the 18th day of August, 1869, give Security in the sum of Rupees Two Thousand, that is to say, himself in the sum of Rs. 1,000, and two Sureties in the sum of Rs. 500 each, to be approved of by this Court; and I do further order, that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," and in two Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of August, 1869.

C. SARGENT.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration; and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this date to 31st instant.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1869 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 18th day of August, 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842,
AND IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras, | Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, | New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations;

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR OR MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC,	Red capsule „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSEL, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSEL, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34	
„ „ BRAUNEBERGER	„ 25	
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42	
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34	
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26	
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23	

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, p[illegible]	„ 28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. BLUE SEAL, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. BROWN SEAL, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. YELLOW SEAL, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. WHITE SEAL, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
MADEIRA, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Hea[illegible]) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuous[illegible] all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. [illegible] competitors have recently introduced totally d[illegible] same shaped Labels and distinguishing [illegible] competition we invite, but fraudulent in[illegible] we expose:

COGNAC, superior, [illegible]		32
COGNAC, super[illegible]		26
COGNAC, [illegible]		22
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica, [illegible]		22
GIN, London Old Tom, [illegible]		23
WHISKY, [illegible]	Do.	21
[illegible]	Do.	21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURAÇAO, [illegible] Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO [illegible]	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
GRANDE [illegible] (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the was Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and (A) SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XEREZ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	(B) Red	A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red	Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red	A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	◇1 White	Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	◇2 White	Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	◇3 White	Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	◇4 White	Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0	●	Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for [illegible] cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	36 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Branenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		
15 0	Payne's Medoc	
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	[illegible]	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage	40 0

* This Pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Vegetable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem—This is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	9 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
„ Pints „ 2 „ „ 21 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

OTARD-DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Brandies consigned by the above named celebrated Cognac Vine growers—No. 3, Old Pale Cognac.........at Rs. 24 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

CAMPBELL & Co.'s SHERRIES.—

Pale Dinner Wine	Rs. 18 per doz.
Pale dry	„ 24 „
Choice pale dry	„ 27 „
Amontillado	„ 32 „

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Sparks, Moline, & Co., in excellent condition, just landed,

Quarts—4 dozen 1 cask.........Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints—6 dozen 1 cask.........„ 3-8 „

Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... }

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.

Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

SALE of LAND at CARWAR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that EIGHT BUILDING SITES, each measuring 86 feet by 80 feet, situated in the plot of ground known as "The Ten Acres," in the Town of Carwar, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Cutchery at Carwar, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September next.

The terms and conditions of sale, as also plan of the ground, may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, Carwar.

F. SHEPPARD,
Acting Collector Canara, and President Carwar Municipality.

Carwar, 16th August, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Written TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 10th September, 1869, for SUPPLYING RUBBLE STONE for the base of the Manora Breakwater during the ensuing fair season, to the extent of 50,000 tons.

The work is to be commenced on 1st October.

Copies of the conditions can be obtained on payment of One Rupee each, and any further information can be had from the undersigned.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, Manora, 13th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A MEETING of Shareholders of the Eastern Insurance Company will be held at the office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1869, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1869.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, in Liquidation.—A SEVENTH [illegible] DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the [illegible] Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty [illegible] will be PAYABLE to the [illegible] after WEDNESDAY, the 1st September, [illegible], on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time [illegible].

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER,
Liquidators Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th August, 1869.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Colaba Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 21st ultimo, i.e.—

1. "That the word SEVEN be added to Clause [illegible] for the word FOUR [illegible] Articles of Association, i.e.:—'Provided nevertheless that the Certificates of Shares may be sealed by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the presence of ONE Director only.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st August, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, for Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

NOTICES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY'S
LIST OF
ELECTRO-PLATE
DISH COVERS,
In Various Patterns.

PRICES.

In Sets comprising—One 12 inch. One 14 inch. One 16 inch. One 18 inch. One 20 inch. From Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per sets of Five. Estimates given for smaller set.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.

A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Electro Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	„ 30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	„ 30 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a velvet lined case.

Shell pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins)	Rs. 35 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	„ 38 0
Chased and beaded, larger size	„ 50 0

PRESENTATION TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

SOUNDY & Co. would call especial attention to their superb stock of SERVICES, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), Cream Ewer (with cover)—the latter two articles gilt inside.

These articles are manufactured of the best Nickel Silver thickly Electro-plated, and the DESIGNS are the newest, and best procurable.

Each set is enclosed in a strong Oak Case, lined with cloth, with a lock and key.

NOTE.—These sets form a most handsome Wedding Present, Cash prices, from Rs. 150 to 250 a set.

SUPERB TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,

Best Electro-Silvered on Superior White Metal, of new and elegant designs, elaborated and finished in the best style of Art.

SOUNDY & Co. have always on hand a large and splendid assortment of these Articles, which are of very excellent quality, and are manufactured with the same care, artistic skill, and richness of finish as Silver-ware. From the character of the metal, which forms the base, and from the quality of the plating, they are exceedingly durable.

Each set comprises

A COFFEE POT, a TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a CREAM EWER—the two latter being made with Covers and richly gilt inside. From Rs. 75 per set of FOUR, pieces, to Rs. 250.

SUPERB TEA SERVICES

of the same description and quality as the above, each set of which comprises

A TEA POT, a SUGAR BASIN, and a MILK JUG—the two latter with covers, and richly gilt inside. Including some of the patterns alluded to above, and a variety of others, too numerous to detail, all richly elaborated, plated, and finished. From Rs. 60 per set of THREE pieces, to Rs. 150.

SPARE TEA POTS, IN EVERY VARIETY.

CANDELABRA AND BRANCH CANDLESTICKS.

Elegant SIX-BRANCH CANDELABRA, richly plated and ornamented, on triangular base, with beaded mountings.........From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200

Handsome DOUBLE BRANCH TABLE PEDESTALS, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented.........Per pair Rs. 150

TABLE CANDLESTICKS.

Plain gadroon pattern TABLE CANDLESTICKS, richly plated and finished, with shades and oil burners, complete. Per pair, according to size, Cash Rs. 30 to 40

Rich chased and embossed ditto; of handsome patterns. Per pair, as above......„ „ 45 to 60

Plain moulded ditto......„ „ 40 to 55

*** CHEAP TABLE PEDESTALS of various patterns and of neat finish, from Rs. 20 to 35 per pair.

Also an Assortment of Piano Candlesticks of various patterns.

PATENT PUSH-OFF IVORY HANDLE PICKLE FORK.

Rupees 10.

PICKLE FORKS of best Electro-Plate, either with Ivory or with Mother o' Pearl Handles.........From Rs. 5 each.

ELECTRO-SILVERED
TANKARDS AND DRINKING CUPS.

A large assortment of beautifully designed Tankards and Drinking Cups, richly chased and engraved, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65. These Tankards are well adapted for Prizes, or for Presents.

PINT MUGS.

Richly Electro-silver Plated on Nickel Silver, with garter for Name or Initials. Gilt Inside. Rs. 14.

Strongly Electro-Silver Plated on White Metal, with Handle and Glass Bottom. Rs. 12.

Presentation set of
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED BARREL MUSTARD POT
AND SPOON AND MUFFINEERS,
In case complete Rs. 35.

The Muffineers, separately without case, Rs. 20 per pair.

SOUNDY & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.
WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver,
1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CLEARING STOCK.
AT HALF PRICE.

MR. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs [illegible] them at HALF PRICE for CASH only [illegible] articles:—

FANCY GOODS.
A large assortment of
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.

Comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bouquet-holders, &c., &c.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS,
Plain and Ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same.

J. NEUBERG.

PRIME YORK HAMS, [illegible]
BACON, DOUBLE GLOSTER [illegible]

HOWARD AND SON'S QUIN[illegible]
in ¼ oz., ½ oz., and 1 oz. bottles.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
in 2 oz. and 4 oz. jars.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and COCOA NIBS.

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

FRESH STOCK OF VERY BEST STATIONERY.

		Rs. A.
White Linear Note Paper	per pack.	1 8
Coloured Ditto	per quire.	0 10
Best ruled Foolscap	„	0 6
Best French Ditto	„	0 12
Blue Linear Overland Letter Paper	„	0 8
Cream Laid Letter Paper	„	0 12
Linear Ditto	per pack.	0 12
Lady's Visiting Cards	„	0 8
Gentleman's Ditto		
Letter Copying Books, various sizes and sorts.		
Blank ruled Copying Books, Foolscap and Quarto sizes.		
Gum prepared in bottles	price per bottle.	1 0
Pen Menders	each.	5 0
Mitchell's Steel Pens of sorts	per box.	1 0
Gillott's Ditto		1 8
Packets of green and red Ribbon for attaching papers	per pack	0 8
Bazaar Books	each	1 8
Envelopes of all sizes, colours, and sorts.		
Tracing-Paper	per sheet.	0 12
Inkstands, Date Markers, and Slates in great variety.		

EXPECTED BY NEXT MAIL.

World of Fashion for July	0 12
Le Follett „	1 0
London and Paris Fashions „	0 12

Bombay, 18th August, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Moderate inquiry for new issues of the Bank of Bombay at 17 per cent premium. Old Elphinstones were sold at Rs. 990.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	590
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	185
2,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	345
47,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,838	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1500
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	700
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1310
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,299

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	649
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,300
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	580
600	1,500	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,400
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co.	1,300
150	8,500	all	400ps	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	4,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000		Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	900
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	55
25	13½		Do. China	5—5½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
			East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	460
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113¾
Five per cent.	109½
Four per cent.	94¼
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	104¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	102½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-10
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 16-9-9

CALCUTTA.—14TH AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents., reported to-day, were all at Rs. 94-8 or 5-8 discount. 5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 108-12, and small amounts up to 109-0. In 5½ per cents., a large sale was reported at Rs. 113-8, and smaller sums at Rs. 113-10 and 113-12.

The following transactions in shares were reported to-day:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,575.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares, a few were picked up at Rs. 450 per full share. More wanted at this price.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 31. More wanted.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, for cash at Rs. 280, and time-bargain at Rs. 270 for delivery on 31st August.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Nasmyth, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Guzerat.

Sellon, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Carwar.

Gibson, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Department, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Prescott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Preston, Lieutenant, 11th P. A. O. Hussars, on leave, from Muttra, Bengal.

Hazlerigg, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Rangoon.

Thunder, Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Nasmyth, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Sellon, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

Prescott, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Preston, Lieutenant, 11th P. A. O. Hussars, on leave, to Europe, (on the 21st instant.)

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 18th August, 1869.

The services of No. 1180 Corporal Frederick Choles, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, for employment in the Ordnance Department.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, Bombay Medical Establishment, to count service for pension such portion (not exceeding 18 months) of the furlough granted him in G. G. O. No. 828, 23rd December 1868, as it might be necessary for him to avail himself of.

Private Futtay Sing, General No. 179, late 10th Regiment N. I., is readmitted to the service from the date on which he became a casualty.

The undermentioned soldier is reported to have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostani, according to the Lower Standard:—

E. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery—Acting Bombardier Patrick McCann.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain H. H. Mulock, 95th Foot, from 14th August 1869 to 30th August 1869, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]lonel Worgan, Royal Artillery, is appointed to officiate as [illegible] General of Ordnance [illegible] and Lieutenant [illegible] as Deputy [illegible]

[illegible] Sergeant T. Robinson is promoted to the grade of Apothecary.

[illegible] Lieutenant C. [illegible] Davison, Bombay Staff Corps, is [illegible] to Europe for two years, on medical [illegible] Regulations of 1868.

Captain C. A. [illegible] Hawkins, Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, 1 year and 131 days being under Rule XIII., and the remainder under Rule XIV.

The furlough for six months granted to Captain R. L. Campbell, Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster General, in Government General Order No. 78, 7th April last, is extended to [illegible] 24th March 1870, under [illegible]

[illegible]rant 46th Foot, Second Wing Subaltern [illegible] N. I., having applied for admission to the [illegible] under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O. G. [illegible], dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 4th August 1868, date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India.

Ensign James Grant to have the rank of Lieutenant from 4th August 1868, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council has been pleased to confer the honorary title of "Khan Bahadoor" on Mr. Hoosain Shah, at present Inspector of Police, Punch Mahals, for his services to the British Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azum Abajee Narayen, Kotwal at Malcolm Peth, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sattara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Guzerat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azum Daniel Botelho, Mahalkurry of Moondegode, in the Yellapoor Talooka, of the Canara Collectorate, with the powers of a Mumlutdar, under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr. J. W. Robertson to be Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba District, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. G. F. Sheppard to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba District.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be Collector and Magistrate of the Sholapoor District.

Mr. W. Allen to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, is allowed three months' privilege leave to proceed to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Mahalkury of Ooran (Petta Caranjah) is invested with the powers of a Collector under Act IX. of 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. T. Trevor is permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 5th ultimo.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Mr. W. King (junior), an Assistant in the Geological Survey of India.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted to Mr. F. R. Mallet, an Assistant in the Geological Survey of India.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. George Campbell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the 26th March 1868 by the Foreign Department, is extended to two years.

Mr. G. J. Low, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, to officiate as District Superintendent at Fyzabad, vice Major O. L. Smith, on privilege leave.

The Reverend A. Eschelbach, a junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be Chaplain of Tounghoo, in British Burmah.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Dougall, of the Madras Medical Department, to officiate in medical charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay as a temporary arrangement. Assistant Surgeon Dougall assumed charge of his duties at Mandalay on the 3rd July.

Ensign J. Butler, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, is confirmed in that appointment consequent on the transfer of Mr. C. P. Phillips to the Customs Department.

Major E. J. Spilsbury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade in British Burmah, is granted one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1869, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in order to obtain leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe.

In consequence of the departure on subsidiary leave, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate, of Major E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade in British Burmah, the following temporary promotions in the Commission of that Province are sanctioned with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1869:—

Mr. A. G. Duff, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Captain C. E. Watson, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th (but officiating in the 3rd) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Captain G. A. Strover, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade, and Officiating as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Captain C. O'L. Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (but officiating in the 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Lieutenant M. Furlong, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

In consequence of Captain G. A. A. Warner, Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class in the Central Provinces, having vacated his appointment under the rules in force, the following promotions are sanctioned in the Commission of those Provinces:—

Mr. H. Read, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 4th Class.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (but officiating in the 1st) Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Captain H. J. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Jennings is appointed a probationer in the 6th Class of the Financial Department, to officiate in the 5th Class till further orders.

The last clause of the Notification of this department, No. 1495, dated the 24th June 1869, is cancelled. Mr. W. Donald will retain charge of the Office of Examiner of Claims, Madras, while he officiates as First Assistant Accountant General at that Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. C. Toker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 18th (The Alipore) Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for three months.

The services of Major-General G. De Saumarez, of the Madras Establishment, Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for appointment to the Divisional Staff of that Presidency.

It having been decided, subject to the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to make the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force a Divisional command in place of the Ceded Districts, which will for the future be a Brigadier-General's command, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General R. Shubrick, Commanding Ceded Districts, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Major-General De Saumarez.

The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Reginald Hewes Allott Quinet, of the 101st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry. 7th May 1868.

Lieutenant Augustus Henry Turner, of the 7th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 2nd Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force 7th May 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 4th August 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years's service are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified:—

Lieutenant George Scott Hills, Lieutenant Charles James Durand, and Lieutenant Henry Gordon Waterfield. The 4th August 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the date specified:—

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Clark, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon George Sackville Sutherland, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon William Edward Caird; Assistant Surgeon Emmanuel Bonavai, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Lindsay Frederic Dickson, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon Adam Taylor The 4th August 1869.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, General List Cavalry, to be Captain from 12th December 1868.

Lieutenant B. P. Hodgson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 10th N. I., to be Captain from 10th November 1868.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, B. Soady, Cadre of the late 24th N. I., to be Major from 6th May 1869.

Major G. A. Cuyler, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, A. A. Bruce, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant Richard Hudson Dyas, Cadre of the late 4th European Regiment, to be Captain from 12th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, E. C. Impey, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain T. E. Vander Gucht, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 5th European Regiment, to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant E. W. Samuells, Staff Corps, General List Infantry, to be Captain, from 12th May 1869.

Major J. R. Auldjo, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. J. Godby, Cadre of the late 36th Native Infantry, to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant James Gawler Macleod, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 12th May 1869.

Major G. C. Hankin, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, W. Smith, Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry, to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant D. Adamson, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 28th Native Infantry, to be Captain from 12th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, H. D. Battye, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, A. B. Beatson, Cadre of the late 56th Native Infantry, to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, R. M. Skinner, Cadre of the 56th Native Infantry, to be Captain from 12th May 1869.

Major E. H. Paske, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, F. [illegible] Miles, Cadre of the [illegible] to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 12th May 1869.

Major R. Davidson, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps C. H. Hall, Cadre of the late 64th N. I., to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant Hugh Wilson Williams, Cadre of the late 64th N. I., to be Captain from 12th May 1869.

Major Robert Blair, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 12th May 1869.

Captain George Battye Fisher, Cadre of the late 32nd N. I., to be Major from 12th May 1869.

Lieutenant Edward John Chichely Plowden, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 22nd June 1869.

Lieutenant Francis Eddowes Hastings, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 22nd June 1869.

Major S. C. D. Ryder, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G. Weld, Cadre of the late 14th N. I., to be Major from the 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, C. J. Durand, Cadre of the late 14th N. I., to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major P. Maxwell, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, S. S. Boulderson, Cadre of the late 37th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant Richard Henry Salkeld, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, in Staff Corps, J. I. Willes, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, J. T. Norgate, Cadre of the late 69th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant, Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major A. Combe, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. Y. Chambers, Cadre of the late 65th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Harbert Rankin, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, C. Murray, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, R. C. Whitting, Cadre of the late 70th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant John George Maclean, General List, Infantry, to be Captain, from 29th June 1869.

Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, G. B. Madeson, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. M. Longmore, Cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry, to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, E. G. Wace, Cadre of the late 33rd Native Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major J. Angelo, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain William Lowndes Randall, Cadre of the late 59th Native Infantry, to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Ingle Bayhs, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. R. E. Hutchinson, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, J. W. F. Bean, Cadre of the late 13th Native Infantry, to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, A. R. Loughnan, Cadre of the late 13th Native Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major J. W. Hoggan, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Brevet Major R. Chalmers, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 45th Native Infantry, to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, H. W. Webster, Cadre of the late 45th Native Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major J. B. Smyly, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, G. Wheeler, Cadre of the late 29th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant Francis Edwin Wiggens, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major C. Shaw, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain F. H. Jenkins, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 57th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant J. McNair, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 57th N. I., to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Major Horace Albert Browne, Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from 29th June 1869.

Captain, Major in Staff Corps, C. Armstrong, Cadre of the late 10th N. I., to be Major from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant Edward Phillipson Mainwaring, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 29th June 1869.

Lieutenant William Benjamin Aislabie, General List, Infantry, to be Captain from 5th July 1869.

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel, Major General James Duncan Macpherson C.B., Infantry, to be Colonel from 22nd July 1869.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Captain H. Coghlan, 21st Hussars, General List, Cavalry, from 23rd July 1868.

Captain C. S. Maclean, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 10th N. I., from 24th May 1867.

Captain C. W. Campbell, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 10th N. I., from 24th April 1868.

Captain J. FitzGerald, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 10th N. I., from 1st November 1868.

Captain George Brabazon Ponsonby Alcock, Cadre of the late 24th N. I., from 9th October 1868.

Captain J. Hay, Staff Corps, General List, Infantry, from 1st November 1868.

Captain Authur Fitzerald, General List, Infantry, from 9th November 1868.

Captain Henry Charles Greenaway, General List, Infantry, from 10th November 1868.

Captain Henry Grimes, General List, Infantry, from 16th December 1868.

Captain, Herbert William Shoubridge, General List, Infantry, from 31st December 1869.

Captain Frederic Werge Simpson, General List, Infantry, from 19th January 1869.

Captain Edward George Newnham, General List, Infantry, from 21st January 1869.

Captain Duncan John Stewart, General List, Infantry, from 29th January 1869.

Captain R. P. Nisbet (Staff Corps,) General List, Infantry, from 23rd February 1869.

Captain C. H. T. Marshall (Staff Corps,) General List, Infantry, from 28th April 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, H. N. Hodgson, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major A. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 9th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain Arthur Plantagenet Broome, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, E. P. Lloyd, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Captain Samuel Brown Home, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. G. Cunliffe, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major H. Z. Darrah, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 41st N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain Edwin Robert Ives, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, R. D'O. C. Bracken, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major R. E. Oakes, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 52nd N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain Alfred Thornton Davis, General List, Infantry from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, A. Pond, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major C. M. N. Fellowes, 107th Foot, Cadre of the late 3rd Europe Regiment, from 6th May 1869.

Captain Charles Wootton Guthrie Perreau, deceased, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, A. K. Comber, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major M. Hunter, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, A. D. C. Inglis, Cadres of the late 18th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain in Staff Corps, E. J. L. Twynam, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, D. Macdonald and Captain S. Beckett, Staff Corps, Cadres of the late 25th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. L. Fraser, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, G. R. Westmacott, Cadre of the late 23rd N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain Arthur Frederick Jones, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, J. Fendall, Infantry, from May 1869.

Major F. E. Laing, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 17th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain Walter Frank Shaen Perry, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. M. Battye, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major H. Maxwell, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, W. L. Noverre, Cadres of the late 1st E. B. F., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, A. F. Corbett, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major A. H. B. Bruce, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, F. H. Alexander, Cadres of the late 43rd N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cuppage, Staff Corps, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, C. T. O. Mayne, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, B. E. Gowan, Cadres of the late 15th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, E. Hyndman, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major E. K. O. Gilbert, Staff Corps, and Captain J. Miller, Staff Corps, Cadres of the late 27th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, G. Price, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major H. M. Wemyss, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, P. L. N. Cavagnari, Cadres of the late 1st E. B. F., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, A. T. Armstrong, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major H. P. Williams, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, T. Dawes, Cadres of the late 72nd N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieut.-Col., Bt. Col., C. A. Barwell, Staff Corps, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major E. H. Langmore, Staff Corps, and Captain F. M. Birch, Staff Corps, Cadres of the late 71st N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Major in Staff Corps, T. Lamb, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major A. Cory, Staff Corps, and Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, R. P. Davis, Cadres of the late 16th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cadogan Parkison Baillie, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

Major, Captain in Staff Corps, F. J. Keen, Cadre of the late 35th N. I., from 6th May 1869.

Captain, Lieutenant in Staff Corps, D. C. Andrew, General List, Infantry, from 6th May 1869.

MEMO.—The promotion of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. C. Lindsey, late 24th Native Infantry, retired, to regimental Major, published in G. G. O. No. 700 of the 30th June 1869, is hereby cancelled.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET.

Major Edward Ham Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain the Hon'ble William Murray Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major from 8th May 1869, in succession to Major General J. Christie, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

Supernumerary Surgeon John Martin Coates, M.D., of the Indian Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant C. L. Prendergast, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant T. R. Cowie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment of Native Light Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Barrow, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant W. N. Gubbins, of the 11th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Owen, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central India, are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. T. Wood, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Controller, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Office of the Controller Public Works Accounts Central India and Rajpootana.

Mr. J. Sheldon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from Oudh to Rajpootana.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr. C. [illegible], Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade on probation in Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain E. S. Fox, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in [illegible], with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

The services of Mr. W. C. Midwinter, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. com. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ship	Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Benlomond	Patching	Glasgow, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Teazer	Nacoda	Allepie and Singapore.
	Munsoory	Urquhart	Moulmein.
	Edward Percy	Walker	Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Tallula, White, to Point de Galle.

Ship Thomas Mitchell, Simpson, to Moulmein.

Ship Roslin Castle, Davidson, to Calcutta.

The steamer Burmah, to Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14 India (s) —— ——

Cromwell —— ——

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIME—August 7th, at Jhansie, of cholera, the Rev. Maurice W. Hime, B. A., Chaplain of the Station.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—August 12th, at Fort William, Calcutta, of abscess of the liver, Captain Horatio Phillips, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BEAMES—August 2nd, at Umritsur, the wife of Captain P. T. Beames, 11th Regiment (Queen's), of a daughter.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

THE current number of the *Quarterly Review* contains an interesting, suggestive, but rather one-sided article on a subject of profound interest—"Scientific *versus* Amateur Administration." For some time the organ of out-and-out Toryism has shown a decided tendency towards not always Liberal, but novel views on State affairs; and the article under notice is not the only one in the July number which betrays the change that is coming over the thinking Conservatives. For not only does the old review gravely propose to abolish the "great unpaid," not only does it accept this purely radical suggestion, but it calmly and without intolerance discusses the Irish Church Bill and stands up for the immediate settlement of the question. The latter position is quite as significant as the former, and shows that, at all events the *Review*, and that section of the Conservative party which it represents, have got clean out of the old party rut. The change is a great one; it has come on gradually and therefore will endure; and it implies at no distant day a probable reconstruction of parties which [illegible] wing of each in a hopeless minority, until some irresistible tide of national opinion again welds the whole Liberal mass of varying shades into one hue. Lord Salisbury's victory over Lord Derby on the Irish Church Bill is another outward and visible sign that the days of mere blank resistance are gone. It is a far more important incident than the passing of the Reform Bill, because that bill was passed in order, not to serve the public, but to "dish the Whigs." Lord Salisbury, however, took up his position on the ground of public policy, and was not actuated by personal pique, as he was when, in a moment of irritation, he said that the Irish Bill was due to the "arrogant will of one man." That passing spasm must not be taken to indicate a retreat from the ground he assumed at Manchester last winter. The House of Lords, with a good grace, has acquiesced in the functions assigned to it by events, that of criticising and modifying but not obstructing.

The article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which we have drawn attention, is Tory enough in one sense—it advocates the abandonment of our long existing system of self-government, and the substitution of government by trained officials. The present method of administering counties, municipalities, parishes by unpaid agents is contemptuously described as amateur administration. The wide difference between the new Tories and the old is made evident by the fact that the *Review* proposes to abolish Trial by Jury without even keeping it for political offences; to sweep away the unpaid magistracy, dismissed as a "relic of past days"—what will the Squires say?—to bring education more closely under the State, to bring the management of municipalities more or less under State or at least bureaucratic control; to apply the same principle to the Poor Law Administration; to administer charities by State agency; in short, to enlarge on all sides the administrative functions of the Government, throw more work on it, trust it more fully, endow it with ample powers. As a means the writer asks for a revivated Civil Service, based on a revised competitive system, so that a trained and proved bureaucracy might be ready to the minister's hand. In order to show that this writer gives up to mankind what was perhaps meant for party, he says "Surely, too, this is a line of reform in which both Conservatives and Liberals can consistently combine—Conservatives because [illegible] principle has always been [illegible] to increase the strength and authority of Government; Liberals [illegible] mark the words—"because, now that the *Government truly represents* the *people*, it is obviously the people's best instrument for doing the people's work, and because, now that they choose their rulers, they ought certainly to be able to trust them." These are, indeed, remarkable admissions.

While we admit that the writer sustains his indictment against self-government, which he calls amateur administration, there are many changes recommended which would create and uphold a bureaucratic class without, at the same time, giving any guarantee for wiser and more economical rule. It is never wise, for example, to run counter to the deeper instinct of a people. The Teutonic—we use the term for want of a better—is the only race that flies instinctively to self-government; and the remark is emphatically true of the English branch. The Reviewer does not overlook this fact. He justly remarks—"Unlike the French and Irish, who call on the Government to do everything for them, we warn the Government against any intermeddling with what we regard as our affairs. We like as a community, or rather collection of communities, to do our own business, to govern ourselves, to judge ourselves, to levy and expend our own rates, to deal with our own paupers, to make our own roads, to undertake our own public works." He says we suffer from it, which is true—we are human and erring; but have we gained, do we gain, nothing by it? Is not the habit of intelligent coöperation, are not public spirit and public opinion the children of self-government? May we not infer that a method of conducting public affairs, whether in the Town Council or in the Palace of Westminster, which has grown out of the nation, is the method which suits best its peculiar idiosyncracy. Suffer from it! Yes; and do not the French and other nations where the bureaucratic system has grown up, suffer also? We do not say that these considerations are hostile to any reform, but we think they point out that any reform we may adopt should not subvert the principle or imperil the advantages it confers. We might, without mischief, abolish trial by jury, except for political offences; we might set a trained lawyer over the board of Quarter Sessions; we might equalize rates—the whole country is now a big parish—and appoint a Chairman of each Union and exercise effective control from the Poor Law Board; but we should not drive the country gentlemen from the Bench, nor the ratepayers from the boards of guardians. That would be a retrograde measure and would impose upon the nation an unchecked bureaucracy. Even public opinion would be weakened were the people excluded from local government, or else it would become jealous, suspicious, dangerous. When the Home Minister arrives at a proper sense of his duties and a proper conception of the immense field open to him, then we may look for reforms in municipalities; but the English will not willingly exchange their Town Councils for Prefects. Local taxation is tremendous, but so are local demands. Everybody everywhere wants everything accomplished by to-morrow morning; and it might happen that a Government eager for popularity, would expend half as much again as is expended now. What is called "scientific and trained administration" has crotchets like other folk, and unchecked might speedily do immense mischief. On the whole, for a homogeneous and free people, self-government, with all its evils, is better than bureaucratic government. Reform your processes, adapt them to changes in circumstance, but keep your principle. Within that range there is abundant room for improvement.

These remarks do not apply to India. Here trained administration is in its appropriate place, and self-government out of place, because inconsistent with British rule. Even if Bombay and Calcutta were exceptions, because each has a large European population afflicted with the craving of the race, that fact could not justify the wide introduction of self-government, or rather sham self-government in the Mofussil. We are bound to be strong and effective, and when we are not strong and effective we shall forfeit our position. The remarks of the *Quarterly Reviewer* are more applicable to India than to England; and it is odd that at a time when India is asked to admit self-government—where it would be suicide—England, where it is a public safeguard, should be asked to abandon the ancient ways. We hope that in neither will the innovators succeed; we hope they will fail in reducing the English at home to the obedient creatures of a bureaucracy, and the English in India to the necessity of surrendering their glorious privilege of beneficent mastery.

THE off-hand style in which the Supreme Government allows destitute Europeans to be shovelled into Bombay, and then repudiates its liability to supply a fair contribution in cash towards their shelter and sustenance, would be laughable if the subject were not so grave. Here is the Strangers' Home nearly bankrupt and utterly destitute, with, yesterday, ninety men under its roof and *rupees fifteen* in the treasury. Its credit with the treasurers is exhausted, for the treasurers have advanced some five thousand rupees, and wisely refrain from advancing any more. The charitable public has subscribed Rs. 70,882 in four years, and kept the institution in bare life; has, in fact, helped, and willingly helped, the Government to do its duty by flinging this "benevolence" into the treasury. Our own local Government, face to face with the facts, knowing the extent of the evil, is quite willing to parry it; and, anticipating the sanction of the Supreme Government to a regular annual grant of Rs. 10,000, paid Rs. 500 of public money into the coffers of the Home. What does the Supreme Government do? It sanctions the advance of Rs. 5,000, but refuses to pay up arrears, and coolly proposes to grant in future a sum only equal to that which may be subscribed by the public! This is reversing the proper order. Private charity is the supplement; the fund contributed by the State should be the main body of support. For the amount derived from the State treasury could be relied on, would be a certain income; the amount derived from the public must be uncertain. Even if we admitted, which we do not, that all the destitute Europeans, deserving and undeserving, should be supported by private charity, it might still be urged that Bombay does not supply *all* the destitute. They flow in, they are sent in from all quarters, and it is unjust to throw the whole burden on Bombay. We are far from wishing to stop the current of charity; on the contrary we admire the motives, and applaud the acts of those who have aided the Strangers' Home. But considering the perverse view taken by the Supreme Government, it is worth reflecting whether charity should not cease until Government is disposed to take a less incorrect view of its duties. Why do not our Olympian Legislators pass a Vagrancy Law, and bring the whole question into a manageable shape. The men destitute from no fault of their own ought to be separated, and differently treated, from the inveterate loafer; and all, if possible, should be required to work. The Government may be sure that the public will do its part, if they will do theirs.

A strong memorial or appeal has been sent in to the local Government, whose good will and sound sense are known, and we trust it will be forwarded to Simla accompanied by a special request that the Supreme Government will reconsider its harsh decision.

MR. T. BOSANQUET has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of the Sholapore district.

MR. J. W. ROBERTSON has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba district, but continues to act as Collector and Magistrate of Tanna. Mr. G. F. Sheppard is to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Colaba district.

ACT NO. V. OF 1869, "to authorize the destruction of useless records in the courts in the province of Sind," received the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor on the 15th July 1869, and the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 6th August.

WE learn from Calcutta of the death of Captain Horatio Phillips, of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 12th inst., from abscess of the liver.

THE Furlough Rules for Judges of the High Courts, as sanctioned by the Secretary of State, are promulgated in the "Gazette of India" of the 14th inst., along with some correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with reference to them. The Secretary of State refused to approve of a grant of a larger allowance than £1,000 per annum to Judges when on leave, and his despatch on this subject will be found in another part of this paper.

THE Maharajah of Jeypore, like Miss Angelina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs, has a name one dwells on fondly. We learn it from the "Gazette of India," which informs us that "His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to nominate His Highness Saramadi Rajahi Hindostan Raja Rajendra Sri Maharaja Dhiraj Sivai Ram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jeypore, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only."

OUR local contemporary fails to see that its article on "The Turkish Bath" was a plagiarism. It says—

> Before the notice (copied by our local contemporary from the *Pioneer*) of an apparent plagiarism by "Tom Cringle" had appeared, we had set about an investigation as to the *bona fides* of the contribution in question. For obvious reasons we cannot obtain any full explanation for some time, and until we do so we are bound, on behalf of an old contributor, to suppose the matter to be susceptible of one that will clear him. The 'copy' came to us on proof slips with the *nom de plume* duly printed; but it is possible that may either have escaped the sender's notice, or, having noticed it, he had forgotten to erase it and give the requisite explanation as to the origin of the paper. The Turkish or Roman bath is a subject in regard to which "Tom Cringle" has for many years been an enthusiast, and on meeting with Dr. Wynter's article he might very likely think we should be glad to reproduce it amongst our extracts. It is to be remarked that this is not the first time Dr. Wynter's articles or his name have been used by others. We have heard of a contributor, who having sent an article to one of the most noted and successful of London periodicals, was not a little astonished to find it come out signed—Andrew Wynter. On enquiring how that happened he was given to understand—perhaps not without some circumlocution—that, whereas his name was not known, Dr. Wynter's would answer the purpose better. This story, if true, throws rather a blue light on the practice of those purists—Positivists and others—who abhor anonymous writing, and prefer to parade the names of contributors on every book cover and advertisement.

That the article published in the "Times of India" was a gross plagiarism there could be no reasonable doubt. The only doubt we felt was, as to whether it had really come from our contemporary's old contributor, and we are now told that it did. The additions and alterations that vulgarised Dr. Wynter's article as it appeared in the "Times of India's" columns sufficiently proved the plagiarism, and we do not envy the simplicity that seeks to explain it.

A RUMOUR, the correctness of which is not vouched for, has reached the "Englishman," that Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, the present Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is likely to proceed to England shortly, and to be succeeded by Colonel Sir Seymour Blane.

"HEENAN is'nt dead after all," says the London correspondent of the "Englishman," "it turns out there was another Ben icia Bay down Californy way, and it was this worthy's demise that led to the mistake in the announcement, which, probably, caused many tears and much gin to be shed in the bar parlours sacred to the Fancy."

REFERRING to the state fancy dress ball to be given in Government House, Calcutta, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the "Englishman" says—"The arrangements are likely to be on a scale of unusual magnificence. No uniforms will be allowed, except to officers over 55 years of age, and the ball will be a general fancy dress one, and not one confined to any particular period."

OFFICIAL intimation, it is said, has been conveyed to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah that the opening of the mixed courts at Mandalay had been fixed for 1st August instant. Captain Strover has made over the office of Magistrate at Rangoon to Captain R. C. Evanson, and was preparing to join his appointment at Bhamo. It is reported that he will relieve Major Sladen at Mandalay, until a successor has been appointed, and that, meanwhile, the appointment at Bhamo will remain in abeyance.

ACT NO. XVII. OF 1869, to shorten the time for landing cargo, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th August.

THE Governor General in Council has exempted tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore and of Orissa from the operation of the Income Tax.

THE Secretary of State for India, in a despatch dated 30th June 1869, has signified his approval of the resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 322, dated 3rd May 1869, on certain points connected with the furlough and pensions of chaplains.

THE Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle on the 2nd July reported to the Government of Bengal the successful opening of the Kendrapara Canal from Cuttack to tide-water. By means of this canal Cuttack is now connected with the port of False Point, and will be accessible, at all times of the year, from the seaboard. The canal is available for the steamers of small size.

THE Governor General in Council observes that there is apparently no reason for maintaining a distinction between Uncovenanted and other servants of Government in respect to the period for which they may be continuously absent from duty without severing their connection with the public service. His Excellency in Council has accordingly ruled that an Uncovenanted servant, after a continuous absence from duty for five years, shall be considered to be out of the Government service.

THE Governor General in Council observes that a doubt has arisen as to whether the payments made to section-writers employed in public offices, not being fixed salaries, should be assessed for the purposes of the India Income Tax Act under Part II. or under Part IV. of that Act. In the opinion of His Excellency in Council such payments should be assessed under Part II. If in any month the earnings of a section-writer do not amount to Rs. 41-10-8 a month, they will, under Section 7 of the Act, in that month be exempt from taxation.

THE INDIAN ARTILLERY PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The author of the petition proposed to be adopted by the officers of Indian Artillery appears not to be fully acquainted with the facts of the case. His statement of them is decidedly inaccurate as regards the majority of the officers of the Bombay Artillery, and it is not improbable, therefore, that it may also be so as regards our brethren in Bengal and Madras.

The so called volunteering of the officers of Bombay Artillery was as follows:—

In May 1861 a circular was addressed to each officer of the Bombay Artillery by the Adjutant General of the Army, under the instructions of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, in which he was requested to furnish his decision on the following question:—

Whether it is your wish at any time hereafter to serve out of India?

The reply given by nearly all was, "I am willing to serve out of India if ordered."

Surely this cannot be called volunteering!

The effect, moreover, of even these cautious declarations was cancelled by Sir Charles Wood's despatch, No. 319 of 10th August 1861, para. 43, in which it was declared that "the Secretary of State for India is disposed to concur with the Government of India in the opinion that it would not be advisable at the present time to urge the officers of Artillery to elect at once between general and local service."

On the publication of this despatch the commandant of Artillery, Madras, referred to the local Government, "Whether or not officers of Artillery who recorded their names for general service, under the impression that their elections were required by superior authority, should not, under the para. quoted above, be allowed to reconsider their choice and declare for general or local service at their own time and convenience."

The reply of the Government of India was published in Madras Government Order No. 612, of 16th December 1861, and was as follows:—

Letter from the Secretary of the Government of India, Military Department, Fort William, 28th November 1861, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort George.

"In acknowledging the receipt of your letters as per margin, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of Madras, that the Governor General in Council can see no objection to officers of Artillery making, under the terms of the General Order quoted in your letter, fresh elections for general or local service at their own time and convenience."

No. 3736 of 17th Oct. 1861.
No. 3785 of 22nd Oct. 1861.

The commandant Bombay Artillery was repeatedly urged to obtain the publication of the above quoted decision in Bombay Government Orders, but being, it was believed, afraid of offending H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, declined to take any steps in the matter.

Since the publication of the despatch of 10th August 1861 the officers of Bombay Artillery have not, with the exception of those whose brigades have proceeded to England, been called on to elect for general or local service; and as a proof that the right to elect is still admitted, I may state, that on a brigade being ordered to England, each officer has been asked "whether he was willing to proceed with it or not."

The reason given in para. 2 G. G. O. No. 16 of 9th January 1867 for refusing to extend the benefits granted to officers of Indian Cavalry and Infantry, viz. "admission to Staff Corps and Colonel's allowance after fixed periods," to officers of Indian Artillery and Engineers, was that "their connection with the Indian army had ceased." I have endeavoured to show above that this is not the case, except as regards those who have proceeded to India with their brigades or have volunteered for general service since the publication of the despatch of 10th August 1861. The number of these, in Bombay at least, is very small.

I believe, therefore, that the ground on which the proposed petition from Indian Artillery officers should, in the majority of cases, be based, is, not that we volunteered (thereby severing our connection with the Indian army) and that the promises held out to us on volunteering have not been fulfilled, but that our connection with the Indian army has *not* ceased, and that it is most unfair to exclude us, while still members of that army, from benefits granted to the rest of it. It should be remembered that an Artillery commission was held out to all cadets at Addiscombe as a prize which all ought to, and which we who won it did work hard to win, and that by our exclusion from benefits above enumerated we are put in a worse position than those of our comrades, who either from indolence or want of capacity failed to attain the grade of either engineer or GUNNER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm, and prices were advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10⅝d.

The Manchester Market was very firm.

7 lb. Shirtings 10s..

8¼ lb. ,, 11s. 9d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 5¾d.

BUDGET GRANTS.

ANOTHER CAUTION FROM THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

IF budget grants are exceeded this year it will not be for want of explicit orders and injunctions from the Government of India. The autograph letter of the Viceroy to the subordinate Governments has already found its way into print, and now we get an extract, officially published, from a resolution passed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, on the 11th August. It is as follows:—

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is determined that, as far as it lies in his power, the *ordinary* expenses of the Empire shall not for the future exceed by a single rupee the revenue of the year. If, from adverse circumstances, the income declines, the charges of every department must be proportionately reduced. Political and financial considerations of the highest importance are involved in this determination, and His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has fully resolved to adhere to it.

"The distribution of the budget grants is based on a careful investigation and comparison of national requirements, and the Viceroy in Council is determined that the grants made shall, no matter at what inconvenience, be regarded as final, and shall neither be exceeded nor re-appropriated, except under circumstances of peculiar exigency.

"His Excellency the Viceroy in Council expects the cordial support of every officer of the Government in carrying out a resolution which is so evidently a matter of political necessity, and which must commend itself to the judgment of every man who has given any thought to the financial position of this great Empire.

"The subordinate Governments are of course bound, as a primary duty, to use the most honest and rigid economy in the preparation of the estimates of their requirements, but it would be wholly impossible for the Government of India to promise that, even after that shall have been done, the entire estimates will be granted without scrutiny or retrenchment.

"When, as is usually the case, the acceptance of the demands of the several subordinate administrations would create a large deficit, the Government of India has before it only two alternatives,—to impose additional taxation, or to curtail the estimated expenditure.

"It is one of the most important duties of the Supreme Government to decide which alternatives shall be adopted, and if the latter, where, upon a comparison of the entire demands of the Empire, it is right and expedient to enforce the needful economy.

"The circumstances appear to the Viceroy in Council to exclude the propriety of remonstrance against retrenchment by a subordinate administration, except upon the most undeniable grounds. * * * *

"The completed accounts of the year 1867-68 show an actual excess of *ordinary* expenditure over *ordinary* income of no less than £1,007,695. The revenues of 1869-70 are expected to exceed the revenues of 1867-68 by £1,060,397, leaving a small margin of £52,702, which might be allowed for increase of expenditure in 1869-70 over 1867-68 consistently with the maintenance of an equilibrium. The military estimates, however, after the exercise of all possible economy, show an increase, as compared with 1867-68, of £246,533, and the ordinary charges of the Public Works Department show an increase of £50,781, so that the Government of India had to meet a net deficiency of £244,612, either by reducing the estimated civil expenditure by that amount below the actual expenditure of 1867-68, or by imposing additional taxation.

"Having, in the exercise of its high function, rejected this latter alternative, the Government of India distributed the deficit in the manner it deemed most fair and most expedient among the several subordinate Governments and administrations."

MAXIMUM ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE.

WITH reference to paragraphs 3 to 8 of the despatch from the Secretary of State, in the Judicial Department, No. 19, dated 24th June 1869, above published, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the absentee allowance of officers of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Services shall not, in the case of officers who may be granted leave after the date of this notification, in any case exceed the rate of Rs. 833-5-4 a month, or £1,000 a year. All provisions of Absentee Rules for a larger maximum allowance are hereby abrogated.—*Gazette of India.*

The despatch referred to is dated India Office, 24th June, 1869, and is as follows:—

"MY LORD,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 9th of January, No. 3 of 1869, forwarding certain proposed rules for the grant of leave of absence to Judges of High Courts in India, has been considered by me in Council.

"In reply, subject to the amendment recommended in the 5th paragraph of the despatch under reply, I have to express my approval of, and to accord my sanction to, the rules proposed, with one exception.

"I cannot approve of the grant to the Judges of the High Courts of a larger allowance when on leave of absence than £1,000 per annum. The higher rate of £1,200 has been probably recommended, because, under the recent rules, it has been granted to other members of the Civil Service entitled to the maximum allowances. This fact has led me to reconsider in Council the particular rule which raised the maximum absentee allowance to £1,200 per annum.

"I regret that, on reconsideration of the rule to which reference has been made I entertain grave doubts as to its propriety.

"Under the system which obtained before the revised rules came into operation, a member of the Civil Service received £500 per annum when in England on fourlough, and £1,000 per annum when in England on medical certificate. The revised rules abolished the distinction between 'furlough' and 'leave on medical certificate,' and of this alteration I approve. The increase of the furlough allowance from £500 to £1,000 per annum would, in my opinion, have been a just and liberal measure, but I cannot see that any adequate reason has been assigned or indeed, any reason at all for reaising the maximum of allowances, whether for furlough or leave on medical certificate, to £1,200 per annum.

"It has been ascertained, since the rules came into operation, that the increase of the leave allowances from £1,000 to £1,200 per annum will involve a very considerable addition to the annual charge on the Indian revenus. And it is necessary to bear in mind that the leave allowance being £200 in excess of the pension to which Civil Servants are entitled after 25 years, no member of that service will ever retire in India, but will first take leave of absence to England for two years. By this step he will gain £400, and his subscriptions to the Civil Fund will, during the two years, proceed at interest.

"The expense involved in the change will thus be very great, and it should be remembered that it was always a patent defect in the new rules, that they multiplied the number of acting appointments.' This could not be avoided, but I am very unwilling that the number of such appointments should be increased by offering an inducement to members about to retire to postpone the step, and to take in preference leave of absence to England.

"The arrangement, then, by which the allowance during leave of absence was increased to £1,200 per annum, seems to me open to such grave objection, to involve so serious an addition to expenditure, and to be so little required by the Civil Service, that I must desire your Excellency in Council to reconsider it, and, should you see fit to promulgate such an amended rule on the subject as may seem to you just and expedient,—I have, &c.

"ARGYLL."

INCOME-TAX ON ANNUITIES.

THE Madras Government, considering that an annuitant, drawing his annuity quarterly, was not liable to assessment for income tax on the sum due for February 1869, though the same was drawn with the sum due for March and April,—an opinion in which they differed from the Comptroller General of Accounts,—referred the point to the Supreme Government.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the Comptroller General's view is correct, and in accordance with the wording and purport of the Income Tax Act. The test as to the liability of income to the tax is, and in any such tax must be, the date on which it becomes due, not the period for which it is due. Any other principle would be obviously unmanageable. In the case of interest, trade profits, and the like, the assessors would have to make intricate and difficult inquiries as to the period on account of which such profits arose, and though there would be no such difficulty in the case of pay, annuities, and pensions, the same principle must govern the assessment of income of all kinds.

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DEATHS OF OFFICERS.

It is officially notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department of the Government of India during the month of July 1869:—

Colonel S. H. J. Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, 22nd June 1869, at Shillong.

Captain F. J. R. Thackwell, 5th Lancers, 24th June 1869, at Baraitch, intestate; next-of-kin, mother, Mrs. M. A. Thackwell, Aghada Hall, Rostellan, County Cork, Ireland.

Lieutenant G. F. Preston, 102nd Foot, 30th June 1869, at Fort William, testate; Assistant Surgeon W. J. Tyrrell and Lieutenant T. B. Turner, executors, administering.

Lieutenant C. W. G. Perreau, General List of Infantry, 4th July 1869, at Meean Meer, intestate; next-of-kin, Mrs. F. Palmer, wife of Captain W. D. Palmer, Nowgong.

Captain S. C. Walker, 19th Hussars, 22nd July 1869, at Benares.

Major-General N. Jones, Bengal Infantry, 24th July 1869, at Murree.

Assistant Apothecary J. Robertson, Subordinate Medical Department, 30th June 1869, at Meerut.

THE REVENUE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

In acknowledging the reports of Revenue and Topographical Survey Operations in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1867-68, which he says he has perused with much satisfaction, the Secretary of State remarks:—

"The operations of the Surveyor General's Department are now conducted on a very extensive scale, and it is evident, from the large and constant demand for maps, that both the departments of Government and the general public are deriving considerable benefit from the increasing facilities for obtaining maps and plans that are now furnished through the exertions of Colonel Thuillier and his able assistants.

"Special creditis due to Captain Melville for his successful application of the photozincographic process, under difficulties of no ordinary character.

"I perceive that Colonel Thuillier has already made arrangements for the regular transmission of proper supplies of all maps and plans published by his department to this office, and a system will be adopted in this country for the sale of these maps, and otherwise for the dissemination of the geographical knowledge which is being collected and arranged in India through the laborious exertions of the officers of the surveys.

"Some of the survey parties have been employed in tracts which were previously without proper maps, and the accounts furnished of these regions by the officers in charge contain much valuable information. This is particularly the case in Captain Godwin Austin's report on the Cossyah and Garrow Hills, and in the reports on the plateau of Chutteesgurh and the Wynegunga Valley. I am glad to perceive from these accounts that the attention of officers is turned to the collection of information respecting the products and physical confirmation of the regions surveyed, the distribution of tribes and languages of the various races, as well as to their immediate surveying duties."

CASH BALANCES.

The following is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of June last, contrasted with that of the previous year:—

	June 1868.	June 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	85,10,315	95,26,817
Bengal	1,74,41,113	1,50,42,646
British Burmah	25,19,033	29,88,752
North-Western Provinces	2,16,81,761	1,48,74,419
Oudh	46,43,467	37,75,673
Punjab	1,09,99,484	1,07,26,296
Bombay	2,36,08,370	2,96,15,650
Central Provinces	43,94,472	55,21,566
Madras	2,24,06,723	2,61,18,441
Total	11,62,04,738	11,81,90,260

NOTE CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

We append a statement showing the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, and the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st July last:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in Circulation.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,87,57,770	3,80,62,960
Madras	67,39,490	49,51,510
Bombay	4,66,58,670	4,58,33,880
Allahabad	31,78,960	29,40,300
Lahore	23,88,960	33,07,300
Calicut	7,48,880	10,99,720
Trichinopoly	7,25,640	17,47,520
Vizagapatam	5,37,110	9,52,370
Nagpore	26,23,130	26,45,260
Kurrachee	23,82,080	31,99,200
Akola	5,96,940	5,97,550
Total	10,53,37,630	10,53,37,630

BOMBAY.

Criminal Sessions.—We understand that Sir Charles Sargent is to preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 10th proximo.

The Ball of the Western India Club.—It has been fixed that the annual ball given by the members of the Club of Western India shall be held this year on 2nd September.—*Poona Observer*.

Obstructing the thoroughfare in Medow Street.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday fined Soonderjee Madhowjee and four others in the sum of ten rupees each, for obstructing the public road in Medow Street.

Messrs. G. Wilson and **C. Blathwayt** respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee on the 7th August.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Behar, Captain A. M. Lockie, will sail to-day for China, with 899 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—For Galle—Mr. and Mrs. Maitland. For Penang—Mr. P. W. Jamieson.

The Mint.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 72,45,091, the value of the silver not assayed being *nil*; of the total, Rs. 72,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

Mr. R. B. Pitt, Assistant Settlement Officer Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from the date of his departure from the Berar Revenue Survey head quarters.

A Pleader.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr. Jyram Abajee Joshi a sunud, authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Tanna district.

Notifications by the High Court.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have been pleased to transfer Mr. Govind Narayen Kamut, pleader, from the Sattara to the Khandeish district; and also to admit Mr. Dinanath Atmaram Dulvi as a vakeel of the Court.

Conservator of Forests Department.—A committee has been appointed to take into consideration the advisability of reorganizing the Conservator of Forests Department. The Forests are at present under the Revenue Department, but it is now contemplated to make it a separate department of itself.—*Poona Observer*.

Application for a Warrant.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Gumma Mitta, a dealer in oil, appeared before the Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant of apprehension against a servant of his named Ali, charging him with the theft of nine earrings, of the value of Rs. 50, and Rs. 150 in silver.

Public Ferries.—The *Government Gazette* publishes for general information a list of public ferries in the Bombay Presidency. It is notified also that the limits of each district for the purposes of clause 2 of section 16 of the Bombay Ferry Act (No. II. of 1868) shall be co-extensive with the several collectorates.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 47th August, was 329, being a decrease of 21 as compared with the preceding week, 33 more than the total of the week ending 18th August 1868, and 15 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 52 births were reported.

Indo-European Telegraph.—The Director of the Submarine Telegraph reported on Wednesday that communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran. The latest date from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, was 18th August, and *via* Russia 13th August.

Accidental Death.—On Wednesday last the body of a Hindoo named Gopal Jeeloo was found by the police at Parbha Devi, near a palm tree. There were a bunch of plantains and a blunt instrument near the body. The man seems to have fallen down when ascending the tree. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

High Court Decree.—In the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Valabhoy Gopaldass brought a suit against Doolubram Vaneechund and Vaneechund Doolubram for Rs. 2,500, the amount of a bill of exchange due in April last but not honoured. Mr. Starling represented the plaintiff, but defendants did not appear. Decree was given for the amount with Rs. 270 of costs and interest.

Committed to the Sessions—Luximon Hurry, clerk in the banghy department of the Poona Post-office, and Succaram and Rama, the mail guards, have been committed to the Sessions by the city magistrate, Mr. E. T. Richardson, on a charge of "dishonestly receiving stolen property." These are the individuals who are supposed to have been concerned in the robbery of the bank-notes to the value of rupees five hundred.—*Poona Observer*.

Death of a Hindoo Lady.—We announce with regret the death of Sarushwutybai, wife of Mr. Venayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett. The deceased lady had been ailing for four or five months, and died at the residence of her husband at Girgaum yesterday morning, at the early age of thirty years. The kindly disposition of the deceased was widely known and appreciated in the Hindoo community, in which she was universally respected. Her funeral yesterday was very numerously attended.

Subordinate Judges and Vakeels.—The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature have, in supersession of all former orders on the subject, laid down rules, which are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, for the examination of candidates for the offices of subordinate judge and of vakeel of the High Court. Any candidate who shall pass this examination will be held to have qualified for the duties of a subordinate judge according to the tests referred to in section 22 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869 (Act XIV. of 1869); and for the duties of a vakeel under clause 10 of the Letters Patent of the High Court of 1865.

Ahmedabad Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, we learn that the weather was hot during the fortnight. The grown up crops of jowaree, bajree, and pulse were reported to be in tolerably good condition throughout the zillah. Transplantation of rice was not completed, owing to want of rain. We regret to learn that cholera was still prevailing to some extent in the Ahmedabad talooka. Cattle were, however, free from disease. The rain-fall up to the 31st ult. had been as follows:—In Ahmedabad (Duskrohee), 9 inches 45 cents; Dholka, 13 inches 20 cents; Dhundooka, 7 inches 2 cents; Veerumgaum, 5 inches 64 cents; Parantej, 12 inches 61 cents; Sanund, 10 inches 48 cents; and Gogo, 6 inches 51 cents.

A Curious Case of Theft.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Shaik Bolakir, a coolie, was charged with stealing two currency notes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20 respectively, the property of Husson Meeya Jan, a calasee. It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th instant, the complainant received the notes from two calasees, and kept them in his cap when he went to sleep on the verandah. The prisoner was sleeping a little distance from him. Next morning about 6 o'clock prisoner awoke him and said that the notes had been eaten up by a she-goat which was tied up close to where they were sleeping. The complainant had also had another note for Rs. 20, which the prisoner handed him. The complainant said to him that these notes had been in one bundle, and asked how it was that the she-goat had eaten only two. The prisoner, without giving any explanation, ran away. When arrested by the police, he confessed that he had deposited the fifty rupee note with one Jaffer, and that the other note was cashed at a Bania's shop in the new market. Both these parties on being questioned by the police gave up the notes. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PECULIAR CASE OF ASSAULT.

THE QUEEN VS. MAHOMED HOSSEIN BIN SHAIK CASSUM AND ANOTHER.

The order of the High Court in the above case, which was published in yesterday's *Gazette*, was not correctly given. It was as follows:—

"The court notice with displeasure the manner in which Mr. Candy has disposed of the case. Many of the remarks contained in the proceedings are injudicious and uncalled for."

INSOLVENTS.

The following, among other persons, have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

William Alfred Woolman, European, a head goods guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Runsord Rowjee, Hindoo, a printing contractor.

Gunoo Bapoojee, Hindoo, a contractor.

William Dracup, European, a pensioner.

ADMISSION OF VAKEELS.

The following rule has been made by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature, in substitution of chapter I. clause 7 of the High Court Rules:—

"All persons, except persons who may be, or who shall have been, admitted as attorneys of the High Court, who shall apply to be admitted as vakeels of this Court, shall qualify themselves and be admitted in accordance with the Rules dated the 13th of August 1869 (published in the *Government Gazette* of the 19th of August 1869), or other rules which shall from time to time be made by the High Court in that behalf, and published in the *Government Gazette*."

ATTACHMENT AGAINST PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

Yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, the sitting judge in chambers, granted an attachment against Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, who has for some time been out of town and could not be got when wanted by the Bombay Bank Commission. The circumstances were that Byramjee Framjee and another, residing at Byculla, brought a suit to recover from Pestonjee the sum of 8,000, the balance of an account of Rs. 14,000, for furniture purchased by Pestonjee just after his discharge. An attachment before decree was applied, for but defendant's attorneys promised that he should appear before the judge and accordingly he did so yesterday morning. Mr. Macpherson (instructed by Mr. F. H. Green) appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Scoble (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) for the defendant, to show cause why attachment should not issue. Defendant however declining to furnish security to fulfil the decree that might be passed in the suit, His Lordship under sections 81 and 84 of the Civil Procedure Code issued an attachment against his property.

COLLECTION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Some correspondence was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press regarding the adoption of certain forms for the collection of vital statistics throughout the country. Certain forms containing columns for the disease, age, &c., were forwarded by the Government of India for the opinion of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and in a letter forwarded on the 18th instant, by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, it is stated that His Excellency the Governor in Council approves generally of the proposed forms, and is of opinion that they may be introduced into this presidency without much trouble, and at a trifling cost. It had been suggested that the services of the department recently organized for the registration of assurances might, with advantage, be made use of, and in this opinion the Registrar General concurs. The sub-registrars are, the letter says, for the most part, men trained to habits of punctuality, accuracy, and precision; and have, besides, sufficient leisure for the work. The plan that the Bombay Government would adopt is that one form (A) should be prepared by the village officers, and transmitted monthly through the mamlutdars to the sub-registrars of the talook, who should compile another form (B). In the case of towns with a population above 5,000, Form A should be prepared by the stipendiary police, and sent in like manner to the sub-registrar. A third form (C) should be compiled in the office of the Registrar General, and sent by him to the Sanitary Commissioner, who should prepare the annual statements. The only alteration that the Secretary to the Bombay Government was desired to suggest in the form was that the columns for marriage should be omitted, and information as to vaccination substituted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEANING OF "TWILIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A reference to an etymological dictionary will enlighten "Twilight." I have one beside me, which states that the word comes "from *tweo* (Saxon), doubt, which is connected with *two*,"—and "light." It seems therefore to mean, according to its derivation, doubtful, uncertain light. The Germans have the word *Zwielicht* (besides the one commonly employed—*Dämmerung*) signifying twilight, and, as you see, very nearly resembling our own. Its elements are similar to those of our word, *zwie* being a German prefix (a form in fact of the numeral *zwei*, two) employed to express duality or division, ideas with which "doubt" or doubtfulness would naturally be associated in a rude primitive

TONGUE.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE REVERSING STATION.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES.

At the High Court yesterday, before the case regarding the 25 lakh loan to Premchund Roychund was proceeded with, an application was made before Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent with regard to two suits which have been raised by representatives of persons killed on the occasion of the accident at the Reversing Station on 26th January. The circumstances of the cases are much the same, and the parties have arranged that one of the cases should be heard as a trial case.

Mr. McCulloch said one of the cases was in Mr. Westropp's list and the other in Sir Charles Sargent's, and he wished their Lordships to fix a day for the hearing of the case before Sir Charles Sargent.

Sir Charles Sargent said he had to point out for Mr. McCulloch's consideration that owing to his absence in England he was much in arrears with the hearing of cases on his list. The result was that though the case on his list was set down for hearing several days before that on Mr. Westropp's list, it might actually not come on for hearing till a long time after. He wished to draw Mr. McCulloch's attention to the number of suits that had to be heard previous to this case.

Mr. Westropp said the same remark applied to his court. The Chief Justice had agreed to hear a number of the cases on his list so as to relieve him from the pressure of accumulating cases.

Mr. McCulloch said the witnesses in this case were mostly railway servants and he wished to get a day fixed as it would be inconvenient to have them in attendance unless the day for the hearing of the case were known.

Sir Charles Sargent said that was a very good reason for having a day fixed, but he did not see why for that reason the case should be taken out of its order in hearing. When the time came for calling the case he would fix a day, but at present he saw no reason why he should fix a day for hearing this case before others that were already on the board. He did not see that one case could be made a trial case more than another. There were special circumstances in each, and each would depend on the description of the injuries received, and the state of health of the person hurt or killed, and he thought it would be better for the parties were they to depend on the case to be tried before Mr. Westropp.

Mr. Westropp—I think it would be much better if you would resort to my brother Sargent's court. (laughter.)

Sir Charles Sargent—I point out the state of matters for your consideration Mr. McCulloch, but you can take whichever you like.

Mr. Westropp—Do you wish to have both cases tried in one court?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

Mr. Westropp—Then the best thing will be that when you find either of us coming near the one on his list to apply to whoever is ready first to take the case for the fixing of a day.

It was then arranged that whenever either case came on the list it should not be called for hearing, but that a motion should be made then for both cases to be heard in that court and a day fixed for hearing.

THE JEYPORE BALL.

(*Indian Examiner*.)

Though many will doubt whether the highest lady in the land has done a wise thing, few will deny that she has done a brave one. Verily there is a strife between old times and new; and we are in the midst of it, even in India. Fond traditions are slain by delicate gloved hands, and presently buried without remorse. While it was yet a debateable and debated question whether it was not a degradation for an English woman to dance before a native, the highest lady in the land has taken a Rajput by the hand and danced with him. So mutable are the times that the shape of our garments is changed for us while we are disputing about their colour.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has given a grand ball to Lord and Lady Mayo; and, surrounded by the counsellors of the empire and the elite of Anglo Indian society, the Maharajah has led off the first quadrille with Lady Mayo for his partner. What is more, the deed was deliberately done; the Maharajah, who had certainly never danced before, having been under instruction in the art for seven days previously. There will probably be wailing at Scrampore over this double abomination; but that will not prevent Indian princes and no doubt Bengalee Baboos from paying prompt court to Terpsichore. Great days are dawning for poor dancing masters.

He who makes much ado about a conventional idea, makes much ado about a writing on the sands, a whisper to the winds, a nothing. Native notions about women dancing in public have been attributed to depreciatory ideas which natives are supposed to hold about womankind. But the Hindoos at least have as high a respect for women as any people upon earth, and as high a faith in her virtue. Their notions on the subject of dancing are really due to their ideas of female propriety, not of female character.

If we do not blame the example set by Lady Mayo, it is because we believe that natives could not dance many times with English ladies, without becoming convinced that there had been no sacrifice of propriety on their part involved in the act. Natives have hitherto witnessed English dances as spectacles to be criticised; and all criticism which is not sympathetic, is unjust. Once actors in the scene, they will view it from an entirely different standpoint; and we have no reason to fear their judgment, when placed in a position to judge correctly. Dancing is innocent to the innocent. In their feelings towards pure women natives are at least as innocent as Englishmen, and the more they are permitted to know of Englishwomen, the more they will be convinced of what isolation could not convince them of, the fact that different notions of propriety do not imply difference of modesty.

On the other hand natives have not a lower opinion of their own women than the highest they could form of ours; and having discovered that there is really no harm in what they previously regarded with suspicion, we may reasonably expect that their confidence will not be without effect on their own customs. Greater changes may come out of the ball at Jeypore with its strange incident—for it is still, for a few days or weeks, a strange incident—than out of whole libraries of books and homilies, and all the labours of the zenana mission.

Perhaps the greatest danger Lady Mayo, more even than her partner, had to fear, was the occurrence of some contretemps provocative of ridicule. This, fortunately, the distinguished dancers escaped; but the experiment was a hazardous one.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 19th, 9 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·91, rain-fall 3 inches 52 cents.

Vingorla, 19th, 10 a.m.—Weather overcast, wind moderate east-north strong, thermometer 80, rain-fall 5 inches 51 cents.

Cannanore, 19th, 10 a.m.—Weather cloudy. wind north-west moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·910, rain-fall 2 inches 21 cents.

Tuticorin, 19th, 11-25 a.m.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29·81.

Mangalore, 19th, 11-55 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind west by south, thermometer 77·25, rain-fall 4 inches 48 cents.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 17th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 18th to 8 p.m. of the 19th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 17	0 5
,, Calcutta	11 20	1 25
,, Madras	[illegible] 42	[illegible]

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in Bombay Signal Office—

For Ameer Mahomed Chootameea, from Futtyghur, Furruckabad, Nazeer Mahomed.

For G. Wyatt, from, Calcutta, S. W. Wyatt.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

The official *Gazette* publishes the following list of Deputy Collectors in the Bombay Presidency under the new scheme. It shows the names of the officers, where employed, and any remarks:—

FIRST GRADE, FOUR APPOINTMENTS, ON RUPEES 700.

Mr. Nana Morojee*; ———; Acting Third Magistrate of Police, Bombay.

Mr. H. Ingle; H. D. Carwar.

Mr. Pestonjee Jehangeer*; ———; Alienation Settlement Officer N. D., and Acting Alienation Settlement Officer S. D.

Mr. J. F. Fernandes; H. D. Ahmedabad.

SECOND GRADE, FIVE APPOINTMENTS, ON RUPEES 600.

Vacant; Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner.

Vacant; Railway Magistrate.

Mr. A. W. Hughes*; ———; Inspector, Cotton Department, Sind.

Mr. Jugjeewundass Khoosaldass; H. D. Surat; *pro tem.* First Grade.

Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, H. D. Tanna; do. do.

THIRD GRADE, FIVE APPOINTMENTS, ON RUPEES 500.

Vacant; Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. I. Dracup; H. D. Dharwar.

Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee; D. D. Kaira; *pro tem.* Second Grade.

Mr. Vishnoo Purushram; D. D. Belgaum; do. do.

Mr. A. H. Plunket; H. D. Nassick; do. do.

FOURTH GRADE, TEN APPOINTMENTS, ON Rs. 400.

Vacant; Railway Magistrate.

Mr. Raghoba Janardhun; H. D. Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee; H. D. Belgaum.

Mr. Ramchunder Amrut Dugle; H. D. Rutnagherry.

Mr. Oomedram Anundram; D. D. Surat; *pro tem.* Third Grade.

Mr. Venaek Dewaker; D. D. Khandeish; *pro tem.* Third Grade.

Mr. Choonilall Venilall; H. D. Kaira; *pro tem.* Third Grade.

Mr. J. Hearn; H. D. Sattara.

Mr. Bulwuntrao Luxumon; Collector's Dufterdar Rutnagherry.

Mr. Appajee Ramchunder; Collector's Dufterdar, Surat.

FIFTH GRADE, TWELVE APPOINTMENTS, ON Rs. 300.

Vacant; Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner.

Vacant; Railway Magistrate.

Mr. Vishnoo Moreshwur*; ———; employed in the Judicial Department.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; D. D. Sattara; *pro tem.* Fourth Grade.

Mr. T. E. Kyte*; ———; suspended.

Mr. Mahadajee Wassoodeo Burvey; D. D. Dharwar; *pro tem.* Fourth Grade.

Mr. J. Edwards; H. D. Khandeish; *pro tem.* Fourth Grade.

Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Entee; H. D. Broach.

Mr. Oomedram Runchordass; D. D. Broach.

Mr. Pranlal Mathooradass; D. D. Punch Mahals.

Mr. Nagoba Sonaba; H. D. Poona.

Mr. C. W. Richardson; H. D. Kulladghee.

FIVE ACTING APPOINTMENTS IN LIEU OF THOSE MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK.

Mr. Luxumon Juggonath; H. D. Sholapore; *pro tem.* Fifth Grade.

Mr. Aderjee Jeewunjee; H. D. Colaba; *pro tem.* Fifth Grade.

Mr. Narayen Gunesh Satey; Collector's Dufterdar, Tanna; *pro tem.* Fifth Grade.

Mr. E. Pearson; D. D. Tanna; *pro tem.* Fifth Grade.

Mr. Shunker Pandoorung; D. D. Kulladghee; *pr tem.* Fifth Grade.

Note—The services of those marked with an asterisk are not available.
H. D. means Hoozoor Deputy.
D. D. means District Deputy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A Meeting of the Senate was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Friday the 13th August, at 5¼ p.m.

It was proposed by K. M. Chatfield, B.A., and seconded by the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.:—That the words "and *viva voce*," in line 21 page 56, and in line 10 page 59, of the University Calendar for 1869-70, be removed.

It was proposed as an amendment by the Rev. J. Willy, S.J., D.D., and seconded by James Taylor, Esq.:—That instead of the words "and *viva voce*," in page 59 of the University Calendar, be substituted the words "a *viva voce* examination is left to the discretion of the Examiners."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The original proposition was put to the vote and *carried*.

It was proposed by K. M. Chatfield, B.A., and seconded by W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P.:—

That the words "Rupees 10" be substituted for the words "Rupees 5" in line 14 page 53 of the Calendar;

That the words "Rupees 20" be substituted for the words "Rupees 10" in line 22 page 55 of the Calendar;

That the words "Rupees 30" be substituted for the words "Rupees 20" in line 29 page 57 of the Calendar;

That the words "Rupees 10" be substituted for the words "Rupees 5" in line 13 page 67 of the Calendar; and

That the words "Rupees 10" be substituted for the words "Rupees 5" in line 27 page 71 of the Calendar.

It was proposed as an amentment by Bál Mangesh Wágle, M.A., LL.B., and seconded by Rámkrishna Gopál Bhandárkar, M.A.:—

That the words "Rupees 5" be retained in line 14 page 53 of the Calendar.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

It was proposed as a second amendment by C. E. Fox, M.A., and seconded by W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., that the original proposition be passed with the following additions:—"and that the Receipt Forms B. E. G. Q. Z. be altered accordingly."

The amendment was put to the vote and *carried*.

It was proposed by W. G. Hunter, M.D., M.R.C.P., and seconded by W. Gray, M.B.:—

I. That the following Regulations 8 and 9 in Medicine be substituted for the Regulations 8 and 9 on page 67 of the University Calendar for 1869-70:—

"8. The Examination will be Written and Practical. Oral examination of Candidates will be left to the discretion of Examiners.

9. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Anatomy, Descriptive and Practical.
2. Physiology, Histology, and Comparative Anatomy.
3. Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Detection of the Adulteration of Drugs.
4. Botany,* Materia Medica, and Pharmacy."

II. That the following Regulations 19 and 20 be substituted for the Regulations 19 and 20 on page 69 of the University Calendar for 1869-70:—

"19. The exmination will be Written and Practical. Oral examination will be left to the discretion of the Examiners.

20. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects:—

1. Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Pathology.
2. Principles and Practice of Surgery, including Surgery, Anatomy, and Opthalmic and Dental Surgery.
3. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Medical Jurisprudence, including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene."

—Carried.

The following letter from R. M. Brereton, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, N. E.D., was then read:—

"Bhosawal, 28th June 1869.

"To the Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S.,

"Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

"Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that I have deposited with the Treasurer of H. M.'s Treasury, New Bank of Bombay, the sum of Rupees eight thousand (8,000) in Government 5 per cent. Paper, the interest on which I wish you to draw for the Bombay University to meet the expenses of a "James Berkley Gold Medal" for Civil Engineering, of the value of Rupees 250, to be given annually, and for the purchase of books of a scientific nature to accompany the Medal.

"The sum of Rs. 8,000 is a portion of the balance remaining of the so-called Berkley Memorial Fund, which was subscribed several years since by the many friends and admirers of James Berkley, Chief Engineer of this Railway, and which was left in my charge by the late Chief Engineer Mr. Rushton.

"I would leave the University to form regulations for the bestowment of the Medal, and to provide such safeguards as will ensure the perpetuation of Mr. Berkley's high name among the natives of Bombay and of Western India.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"(Signed) R. M. Brereton,
"Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway."

It was proposed by C. E. Fox, M.A., and seconded by the Rev. J. A. Willy, S.J., D.D., that the following recommendation of the Syndicate be adopted:—

"That this handsome endowment in honour of Mr. James J. Berkley, one of the original Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

—Carried unanimously.

* In Systematic Botany the Candidate will be required to possess a competent acquaintance with the following Natural Orders (excepting those printed in italics, in which only a general knowledge will be expected):—Anonceæ, Menispermaceæ, Nymphæaceæ, *Nelumbiaceæ* Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, *Capparidaceæ*, Malvaceæ, *Sterculiaceæ*, Aurantiaceæ, Guttiferæ, Sapindaceæ, Meliaceæ, Vitaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Cinchonaceæ, Compositæ, Asclepiadaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Bignoniaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, *Atropaceæ*, Labiatæ, Verbenaceæ, Acanthaceæ, Lauraceæ, Euphorbiaceæ, *Urticaceæ* Artocarpaceæ, Coniferæ, Orchidaceæ, Zingiberaceæ, *Cannaceæ Amaryllidaceæ*, Liliaceæ, *Melanthaceæ*, Palmaceæ, *Araceæ*, Graminaceæ; and with the structure of the Cryptogamic orders.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 19th, 11-15 a.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 17th August, via Russia, 13th August.

Dr. LUMSDAINE ON VACCINATION.

We extract the following from Dr. Lumsdaine's able reply (dated 15th July) to the arguments put forward by the Bombay Association against compulsory vaccination:—

On the 2nd July 1806, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Henry Petty, asked the attention of the House to a subject of general importance. He gave facts "derived from the experience of vaccination in (alas!) other countries than England, illustrative of those advantages to society which we were neglecting to realise. He expressed a profound regret that, in this country alone, in which the discovery had originated, the salutary practice of vaccine inoculation had been undergoing a retrograde movement. He referred to the objections, and to the manner in which they had been promulgated, to prejudices which had been excited, and to their fatal effect in bringing back nearly that average degree of depopulation which had been experienced before the introduction of the vaccine discovery." The House responded nobly to this appeal, and an exhaustive inquiry was instituted by the Royal College of Physicians. Their Report was presented in April 1807, and concluded in these words:—

"The College of Physicians feel it their duty strongly to recommend the practice of vaccination. They have been led to this conclusion by no preconceived opinion, but by the most unbiassed judgment, formed for an irresistable weight of evidence which has been laid before them. For when the number, the respectability, the disinterestedness, and the extensive experience of its advocates is compared with the feeble and imperfect testimonies of its few opposers, and when it is considered that many who were once adverse to vaccination have been convinced by further trials, and are now amongst its warmest supporters, the truth seems to be established as firmly as the nature of such a question admits, so that the College of Physicians conceive that the public may reasonably look forward with some degree of hope to the time when all opposition shall cease, and the general concurrence of mankind shall at length be able to put an end to the ravages at least, if not to the existence, of the small-pox."

Remembering that the Report proceeded from a body of men who were one and all celebrated for their professional attainments, and who were especially qualified to sit in judgment, it may be readily imagined that their verdict was accepted by the entire nation, and from this time vaccination became universal.

You ask whether, since the introduction of compulsory vaccination in European countries, the death-rate from all causes has decreased, and to what extent, and if such decrease is chiefly attributable to compulsory vaccination.

I would beg of you to bear in mind that decrease in the death-rate of a country must not be taken as meaning that there is a positive reduction in the numbers who die; it means rather, that there has been a corresponding increase in the expectation of life—that children especially have had increased chances of reaching those periods when they could better withstand the attacks of ordinary diseases to which all are liable,—that grown up persons have gone in the pride of years through life's busiest span—and have ensured a healthy succession,—and that the old have passed quietly to death—our common legacy.

Before we come to the time of compulsory vaccination, let me glance at those earlier times when there first appeared the fell disease, for which vaccination is offered as the remedy.

In China and India it had an early home; and it waged a very war of extermination. Hundreds of years later we first come upon it in Europe and America; and here its ravages were on that awful scale that might be expected when a terrible and contagious disease appears amongst a world of persons who come *for the first time* within its deadly range—appears amongst them when they are panic-stricken, and helpless, as regards the infection, and surrounded by every possible condition that would favour and foster the specific poison.

Its effects have been aptly compared to "that utter obliteration of vegetable life which ensues when an army of locusts descending on pastures and vineyards, and, sweeping on with fatal procession, converts into the likeness of a desert what just before was all freshness and fertility."

The havoc of the plague, says Macaulay, "had been far more rapid; but the plague had visited our shores only once or twice within living memory, but the small-pox was always present, filling the churchyards with corpses, leaving on those whose lives it spared, the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which its mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to the lover."

Let us pass by that fearful period when, by estimate, the mortality and mutilation amounted to a *fourth part of mankind*; and let us turn to that time when it was announced, and believed, that a remedy had been discovered.

Although in the East inoculation had been practised from early ages, it was not until the 18th century that it reached the West, and, whatever may have been its advantages, there was one drawback that was alone sufficient to condemn it without appeal. It was this: during the time the persons inoculated were under the specific influence, they were themselves the media of propagation.

As time crept on the public faith was shaken; and at last the remedy was suppressed as an evil little short of that it was intended to avert, and it was reserved for one of England's sons to proclaim a means by which the scourge was robbed of its sting, and the outstretched hand of death was arrested.

During the 42 years preceding inoculation in England the deaths by small-pox were 72 per thousand, and in the 42 years that followed its introduction they had risen to 89; so in theory and practise it was alike faulty.

It is clear that, for this period of 42 years, the proferred remedy had not only failed to diminish the number of dealths, but it had failed to prevent their increase.

We now come to the period of Jenner's great discovery. It had long been known that there were times when cows were subject to a pustular eruption; that the sores were communicable by contact; and that those who so contracted them escaped the infection of small-pox when brought within its influence. These facts formed the groundwork of a theory which was pursued by Jenner with the unwearied energy that must win success. To his researches and experiments was added the experience of five and twenty years; and at length he was able to say—Eureka.

His theory was—

1. That there is a true and a spurious disease, and that the latter possesses no specific power of protection.

2. That the specific virus undergoes progressive changes; and that to get the benefit of its specific properties, it must be applied at a certain period of its progress.

3. That the disease may be propagated by inoculation, first from the cow, and them from one human being to another; and this last indefinitely, without any diminution in the protective power of the matter transferred.

Such then was Jenner's gift to mankind.

He argued that by vaccination the protective influence may be indefinitely communicated and multiplied.

The first experiment was made in 1796, and it answered the most sanguine expectations; others quickly followed with equal results; and in 1803 Jenner took his seat as President of the Royal Institution that was henceforward to bear his name.

This first experiment was upon a lad named Phipps. The vaccine virus was taken from the hand of a woman who had been accidentally infected by a cow. Jenner says—"Notwithstanding the resemblance which the pustule, thus excited on the boy's arm, bore to variolous inoculation, yet, as the indisposition attending it was barely perceptible, I could scarcely persuade myself that the patient was secure from small-pox. However, on his being inoculated some months afterwards, it proved that he was secure."

He was again inoculated with variolous matter nearly five years afterwards, but, beyond the local inflamation around the puncture, there was no other effect.

Vaccination having once been started, was taken up with the greatest interest by all the leading countries in Europe; but in England its discoverer was loaded with the most virulent and scurrilous abuse; and every endeavour was made to reject it. So violent was the opposition, that at length it was brought to the notice of the House of Commons.

THE SEWAGE FARM AT MADRAS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

An experiment of very considerable interest to the rate-payers of Madras is now in course of trial under the superintendence of the zealous President of the Municipal Commission. Those individuals who cling to the view that the Municipal Commissioners have nothing to do but attend at office for a limited number of hours per diem, and to receive a handsome salary, would be very much astonished if they could take a morning drive with Colonel Denison, and see something of the works of improvements that are going on under the direction of the Municipality. Not the least interesting of these works is the experimental use of sewage in one of the dirty suburbs of the town. The piece of land selected for the trial is about as unpromising in appearance as anything that can be considered. Those who know anything of the topography of Madras are aware that sandy ridges run along parallel with the coast, at distances of from one to half a mile inland, and that behind these ridges, the land slopes down to a depression, the lowest level of which is occupied by Cochrane's canal. In remote times, the whole of this low-lying tract was evidently a salt water lagoon, or back-water. The stiff blue clay contains shells and the remains of marine plants. It is in a portion of this depressed tract of land in Mellow's road that the soil is being prepared for sewage irrigation. The clay is of unusual tenacity, and before it can be brought at all into working order, a large quantity of sand has to be mixed with it. Fortunately, there is a deposit of sand not far off, and it can be brought to the ground at the rate of two or three annas the bandy load. A considerable tract of land is now under preparation for the reception of the sewage from a portion of Vepery and Pursawalkum. The sewage is conveyed for some distance on a raised embankment, in an open semi-circular channel of earthenware, and the liquid filth is raised in two places by pecottahs. The sewage from one portion of the Perambore barracks is also received into the channel. Already a beginning has been made in the culture of suitable crops. Guinea grass and hurryali appear to be doing remarkably well, and some native vegetables and cereals are being tried. One lesson has already been learnt, viz., that the sewage is too strong for the germination of seeds, and that it cannot be advantageously used until the plants have got a few inches above the ground. As we have said before, the soil is most unpromising. Every inch of it in fact will have to be remade before it will be fit to grow anything, but with the addition of sand, lime, and rubbish from the depots, and with the exposure to light and air, which it must get in the ordinary processes of culture, there can be no doubt but that in process of time this hitherto barren and useless waste will become fertile and productive to an extent we now little dream of.

Although the expense in preparing the soil for the reception of sewage will be heavy, there is eventually every prospect of the cultivation being remunerative. Even if nothing but green food for cattle be grown, there is so great a demand for grass and hay that no difficulty will be experienced in selling any quantity that can be produced. Judging from the nature of the soil in the particular spot where the experiment is being tried, we should be inclined to think that no very heavy crops can be expected for the first year or two, or until the stiff clay which composes the soil be broken up and made friable, by digging and ploughing, and the addition to it of sand and lime. Madras sewage is a very unsavory compound, and black as ink. This color we believe to be due to the iron which is contained in the laterite soil of our roads, and which is washed into the drains in a large quantity during a shower of rain. The laterite silt lies in the drains, and when sewage passes over it, some chemical changes go on, the exact nature of which is rather obscure, but one product—the one which shows that the fertilising properties of sewage are in a great degree lost, is present in great abundance. The "rotten egg" odour of the inky liquid proves that "sulphuretted hydrogen gas" is there, and wherever this gas is present in any great quantity in sewage, we may be sure that the fluid has become impaired in its fertilizing power. Be this as it may, it is evident from the appearance of the guinea and grasses, that sufficient fertilising power remains in the black stuff as it reaches the farm. What the difference between it, and ordinary irrigation may be, should, we think, be determined by actual trial on the spot. This, we believe, Colonel Denison will do in the course of the experiments now under notice. To be able to utilise our dirty water at all is an undoubted advantage. Should the work at Mellow's road turn out a success, there are very many tracts of land better suited for sewage irrigation than the one now experimented upon. It may be found after all more economical to drain Madras in sections, and to employ the sewage water on land near at hand. Our town is so scantily populated over extensive areas, that there will be no difficulty in getting suitable tracts of soil, on which to utilise the watery waste of the population of Black Town and Triplicane—and thus we may be able to drain Madras, for less than the 75 lacs, which Captain Tulloch would saddle upon our municipal fund.

We are inclined to look very hopefully upon the sewage experiment now in progress. The labour in connection with it will be much diminished, and the results will be more readily shewn, as soon as we possess even a small but regular water supply. In London the whole of the New River, the whole of the water supply, may be said to go down into the drains, where it dilutes the immense mass of sewage produced daily by three millions of human beings. With this diluted stream of repulsive but immensely valuable properties, large sewage farms have been established in the neighbourhood of the northern out-fall and large herds of cows are thereon maintained whose milk goes back to the Londoner again. The sewage question is not a nice one because men are over nice, and prefer darkness to light; but we are on the eve of the day, when instead of great tracts of country going out of cultivation and lying fallow, to the loss of mankind, we shall see every wisely administered town surrounded by a broad belt of land, that once was mere waste, but which has been transformed into market gardens of inexhaustible fertility by the free use of the town's sewage. The Cloaca Maxima was the curse of ancient Rome, its contents poisoned the Tiber, instead of saving the surrounding plains from exhaustion at the hands of the cultivator. The modern sewers are nuisances that have no parallel, and the Madras sewers are abominations. But with, say 500,000 people in our city, with a good supply of water, with a hot sun and thirsty soil, and with a practically illimitable field to convert from waste into teeming fertility, those abominations will, we are sanguine, eventually prove an immense blessing to us. An Agricultural Department, with practical men in connection with it, is much wanted in India, but until this want is recognised and supplied, such experiments as that of Colonel Denison's are of much value.

UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to a letter on the subject of the University Tests Bill, published in the morning papers of July 22, under the signature of "Seven Fellows of Colleges." "The letter is a protest, phrased with much vigour and point, against the treatment which that bill has received at the hands of the House of Lords. It exposes, as we cannot but feel with justice, the slight which the Lords have passed upon the universities by again dismissing, and that with incurious contempt, an urgent proposal of university reform. That proposal, as the writers of the letter point out, is no new or rash one, such as to afford the slightest pretext for the sort of supercilious surprise with which some noble lords were pleased to receive it. It is a proposal which has not only long been mooted, but which has long received the assent of the most active and progressive part of the working body of either university, and of the whole of liberal opinion outside the universities. It is, moreover, of the nature of a compromise; it is a permissive, and not a compulsory proposal, and as such has gained the suffrages of many persons not generally in sympathy with Liberal opinion. It is a proposal to put an end to a state of things which may roughly, but faithfully, be summed up thus. All Christian believers not belonging to the Church of England, but who differ from members of the Church on no single essential of religion, are by the present system of university tests excluded from university offices and college fellowships. Of persons belonging nominally to the Church of England who are in various stages of religious doubt, who are not Christians at all, or whose Christianity does differ in essential points from that of the Church of England, those who hold themselves justified in subscribing to these tests, as to an unmeaning form, are admitted to offices and fellowships; those who do not hold themselves so justified are excluded from them. This simple statement of the case shows how injurious to one class, and how demoralizing to the other (and that men of intellect belong to both classes no one will deny), the present regulations are. The evil is a crying one. The House of Lords recognizes no evil, no prominent member of the Conservative ranks in that House, with the exception of Lord Carnarvon, thinks the subject worthy of his wisdom. This is, perhaps, not the time to exacerbate the differences between the House of Peers and those members of society who are not peers. But it is impossible to pass over without recognition such a symptom as is afforded by the letter to which we have drawn attention of the esteem in which certain intelligent members of society regard the policy of the Lords on this point."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE CHATHAM ENGINEERS' SCHOOL.

(*From the Quarterly Review for July.*)

The branches of knowledge pursued at the Chatham Engineer Establishment are so numerous and varied that one may well wonder how it has been developed out of the original school of instruction, the express object of which was merely to train men to execute siege operations:—

"General Sir Charles Pasley, who commenced the establishment, and the Directors who one after another succeeded him, have however successively taken a wider view, and accordingly it has gradually become and is now a well understood, a well established, and a welcomed axiom in the corps of Royal Engineers, that, as regards both its officers and men, the word *education* means making themselves by means of science, in every way their ingenuity can invent, generally useful to any and every army in the field to which they may be attached."—*Royal Engineer*, p. 173.

The credit of the present state of the establishment is therefore due to the members of the corps, and its progressive advancement has not been due to any pressure from without. On the contrary, the officers and men of the corps have imposed on themselves a long series of volunteer duties not ordered by the Queen's Regulations, the Commander-in-Chief, nor by the Secretary of State for War. Thus, at Chatham there are classes for photography and photo-lithography, and for printing of all kinds, letterpress, copperplate, and lithographic. At first sight it may not appear that any of these arts can be of much practical use in a campaign. Photography, however, appears to have been of no small utility to the Federal army, for in the report of their chief engineer it is stated that accurate topographical sketches of the country being urgently required, the surveys of the Engineer officers were at once photographed in the field and distributed for use amongst the officers of all arms. If the Prussian system, as described by a military correspondent of the *Times* in September, 1868, in which every officer taking a part in manœuvres in the field "has his map conspicuous under his sword-belt," and constantly refers to it, be worth imitation, a field photographic train will constitute a decided advantage on the side of the army which employs it. In the American campaign maps comprising surveys of 730 square miles of country were photographed and issued to the troops, more than 1,200 different maps being issued before the passage of the Rapidan, and more than 1,600 photographic sketches between that date and the 30th of July, 1864. The necessity of a travelling printing press, by means of which the orders of the day may be promptly distributed to an army in the field, does not require to be insisted on.

Perhaps the latest branch of instruction which has been introduced is in fixing and driving the American tube wells, by means of which the army in Abyssinia was for certain periods abundantly supplied with water. Their use is of course limited to those situations where water can be reached within the depth from which it could be drawn by a common suction-pump, and their success depends on the nature of the water-bearing stratum, which if gravel or chalk will yield the water readily, but if sandy loam, quicksand, or stiff clay, slowly or not at all.

The course of instruction in electricity includes telegraphy and the springing of submarine or other mines by means of the electric current. All officers are instructed how to construct and use telegraphic lines, and how to apply the tests for the detection of defects. A number of volunteers from the sappers are moreover carefully trained to be expert telegraphers, and to have a thorough knowledge of the various instruments at present in use. At the present day sappers are working the telegraphs at Aldershot, Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, St. Helena, Burmuda, and at all the stations in Persia. A field electric telegraph train has also been recently established at Chatham, consisting of a number of waggons each conveying coils of four miles in length of insulated telegraph wire, besides pickaxes, shovels, &c.; and travelling office-waggons containing the instruments and batteries, a desk, and writing materials. In the actual laying and use of this telegraph the men are frequently exercised, the wire being merely laid on the surface of the ground, and raised over road-crossings on light iron poles, a supply of which is carried on the waggons.

Though the electric telegraph has been used in warfare for some time—witness the line from Varna to the Monastery of St. Georgia and thence to Lord Raglan's head-quarters—it was not till 1866 that amilitary travelling field telegraph was used by the Prussians, and the perfect manner in which the commanders of their various army corps were kept in intercommunication tended mainly to insure the success of their combined action against the Austrian forces.

The art of signalling, otherwise visual telegraphy, is also regularly practised at Chatham. Thanks to the untiring and persistent efforts of Major Bolton and Captain Colomb, the British army now possesses an admirably simple and effective system of signals which can be taught to any intelligent soldier in a few minutes, and can be worked at short distances, to which the eye can easily reach, in the day time, without any apparatus whatever. At longer distances a hand-flag or a circular disc on the end of a rod is required; for still greater ranges, a shutter apparatus or collapsing drum or cone; and at night flashing lamps are necessary; but the signals with one and all are the same, and consist merely in an arrangement of long and short "flashes," if they may be so called—the flashes being waves of a hat or handkerchief, of a flag or disc, openings of the shutter, or expansions of the drum, or actual flashes from a lamp. Nay, the signals can be made just as easily in a dense fog or total darkness by alternate long and short sounds from a fog-horn or steam-whistle. By means of each of these appliances, any number of long or short flashes, pauses, or sounds can be communicated at once from one station to another, each short flash or sound representing on paper a "dot," each long one a "dash," and by means of permutations and combinations of these dots and dashes, the numerals and letters of the alphabet can be at once represented. A code-book has been drawn up, in which a great many words and phrases likely to be often employed in transmitting messages are represented by numbers, the book being arranged in a very simple and ingenious way for reference; but supposing the code-book to be lost a message can be spelt out letter by letter by means of the dot and dash alphabet, which is nothing more than that invented by Professor Morse for transmitting messages by a single electric wire. The use of the code-book, however, effects a great saving of time. A description of the flashing system, as it is now called, "really," as Sir Francis observes, "breaks down altogether from its sheer simplicity:" the only remark that can be made on it, is—How is it no one ever thought of it before? Simple though it is, it promises to be of great service in future campaigns, nay, it has been already tested in the field and found to work perfectly:—

"In the advance on Magdala, a few days before the attack, our army had to traverse a precipitous ravine, at the bottom of which was a river of great depth. A small armed party, accompanied by armed Royal Engineer signallers, were sent into the ravine with orders to discover if possible a way out of it on the opposite side which should be practicable for the passage of the army. After several hours of toilsome investigation and suspense, a sapper from a perch on the opposite side signalled to the army, '*passable for infantry*,' and very shortly after further investigation had been made, his intelligent flag signalled, '*passable for cavalry*.' Now if the exploring party had not been accompanied by the Royal Engineer signallers, the army instead of at once proceeding would have had to wait the safe arrival of a messenger, who on attempting to return with his information might have been shot, and who at any rate would have had several hours' toil to scale the sides of the ravine to communicate his intelligence, thereby retarding it perhaps a day in its advance to Magdala."—*Royal Engineer*, p. 235.

But it is needless to point out the superiority of the present system of signalling over the old plan of transmitting messages by mounted aide-de-camps or orderlies, for the accuracy of a message is of even greater consequence than the rapidity with which it can be transmitted, and there have been many instances of fatal blunders having been committed from mistakes in the delivery of messages. In the old plan a general had no certainty that his message would ever reach the commander to whom it was addressed, and unless written carefully and deliberately—not often possible in the field—no certainty that it would be rightly delivered or rightly understood. Had it not been for a mistaken message, the light brigade would not have been sacrificed at Balaklava. Fortunately the action taken by the military authorities as regards the new system of military signalling, though tardy, is energetic; and all officers of Engineers and a proportion of officers and men from *every regiment* are ordered to be instructed in it at Chatham. It is to be hoped that this is only a beginning of a wiser system, in which the knowledge acquired at the Royal Engineer Establishment will be made of more general use, and that before long officers, and men of every regiment in the service will be instructed in each and all of the many useful arts and sciences taught there.

The "Floating Electric School," as it is termed, is also a comparatively recent addition to the establishment. In it is pursued the study of submarine mining, practical instruction being given in fixing and exploding torpedoes, in applying them in varying circumstances of tide, depth of water, and force of current; and in the readiest and quickest methods of placing them for the defence of a seaport or harbour, either fixed on the bottom or suspended half way down. The torpedo or submarine mine will doubtless play an important part in future naval warfare. Submerged charges of gunpowder are said to have been successfully exploded as early as 1583, by the Duke of Parma at the siege of Antwerp, and were used by our own countrymen against the French ships at Rochelle in 1628; and many instances are recorded at later dates of contrivances for igniting sunken or floating cases filled with powder, by mechanical action. Those used by the Russians in the Baltic only failed to damage the ships which came in contact with them in consequence of the smallness of the charges. The Confederates, driven by necessity, the mother of invention, to devise some effectual means of checking the raids of the Federal gunboats in their rivers, were the first who made successful practical use of torpedoes. They established a submarine mining establishment on the James River, consisting of two large tugs, a store-vessel, six torpedo-boats, with waggons, ambulances, &c., for transporting the mining-staff, with their tools, from point to point. A mixed staff of officers and civilians was appointed to carry out the system. The scientific organisation of the establishment was not long in producing results. Twenty-five vessels of the Federal navy were totally destroyed and nine others injured by the explosion of torpedoes. The destruction of the Commodore Jones Federal gun-boat of 800 tons, which was sent up the James River in 1864 to reconnoitre and drag for torpedoes, is one of the most memorable instances of the destructive power of these engines. On crossing the point beneath which the submarine mines were moored the vessel appeared to those on shore to rise and bend a little in the middle, after which followed the explosion of the boilers, annihilating the ill-fated vessel and killing instantly the greater number of the crew, 151 in number. This single explosion had the effect of checking the advance of the Federal fleet, and of giving Lee time to throw a garrison into Richmond. Even on one occasion, when a torpedo was exploded before the proper time, the column of water thrown up fell on the advancing ship, completely overwhelming her, overturning her guns, washing overboard everything that was loose, opening her planking and so loosening her timbers that she could scarcely be kept afloat. Perfection in the art of applying these sub-

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marine mines was not, however, acquired at once, and they were almost as dangerous to friends as foes; for no less than three of the Confederate vessels were lost by accidentally coming into collision with their own torpedoes. To Baron von Ebner, of the Austrian Engineers, is due the credit of having perfected a system of submarine mines, or electric torpedo defence, which was first applied to the defence of Venice, though it was not put into practical operation, and which was exhibited in detail in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. With his name should be associated that of Mr. Abel, the chemist to the War Department, who has devoted a great deal of attention to the subject, of which he has given a sketch in a paper read before the Royal Institution of Great Britain in the present year, and who is the inventor of the electric fuze, the only one which can be used with safety and certainty for the explosion of charges of powder by means of electricity. The attention of our Government having been drawn by the occurrences in the American war to the importance of torpedoes as cheap, readily applied, and eminently serviceable means of defending harbours, rivers, seaports, &c., a Committee was appointed in 1860 to report on the use which might be made of them. The committee having reported favourably, the working out of the system has been handed over to the Royal Engineer Establishment, where it is zealously carried out. The advantages of the present torpedoes are, that being merely closed cases filled with powder, and fitted with a fuze that can only be ignited by the passage of a current of electricity, they can be handled on board ship or in the water with perfect safety; when submerged they can be rendered active or passive from the shore in a moment, and are therefore no impediment to friendly vessels or the ordinary course of navigation, and not requiring a blow or push to ignite them, which would necessitate their being moored at such a depth as would ensure a ship touching them in passing, they can be at once placed on the bottom, no small advantage in rapid currents or tidal rivers. The torpedoes used by the Americans were almost all intended to be fired by mechanical action, from coming in contact with a ship's side; consequently, when placed, they were objects of equal dread to friend or foe; the navigation of a channel was effectually closed until they were exploded; and any attempt to remove them invariably ended as the attempt of the Commodore Jones gunboat, previously mentioned. And an equally great objection to the employment of mechanical torpedoes is the fact, that the process of laying them is attended with very great danger. Several instances have occurred in America, since the conclusion of the war, of vessels having been destroyed by coming in contact with old torpedoes, which were supposed to have been previously removed, exploded, or rendered harmless.

LAUDABLE PHILANTHROPY.

RECENT inquiries into public charities have tended more and more to confirm the idea that it is all but impossible to bequeath property for philanthropic purposes in a way that will not in the long run do more harm than good. A recent experiment, made by a Venetian patrician who died three months ago may not prove an exception, but is singular enough to deserve some notice. Count Giovanni Querini, the last representative of a historic house, leaving no one of his name or kin behind him, has disposed of the whole of his considerable property for public objects, chiefly for the promotion of physical science, in which he was thoroughly versed. The most unusual portion of his will relates to the disposal of his palazzo in Venice, with its contents, including a large and valuable library. His desire was that this should be made a place of gratuitous resort for educated men, foreigners as well as natives. Comfortably furnished rooms are to be open for study, for reading newspapers, and for conversation, lit up at night and warmed in winter; in fine, one may say that the model proposed is the Athenæum Club without the kitchen department, the ballot, or the annual subscription. An additional indication of genuine liberality is given in the same will. Although an ardent patriot, and fiercely opposed to Austrian rule in Italy, the deceased Count expressed a desire that the post of librarian and director of the establishment, with apartments and a salary, should be accepted by an accomplished German gentleman who has long resided in Venice. Travellers going to that city in the next autumn may probably find the new institution—adjoining the Church of Santa Maria Formosa—already open for their reception.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REWARDS FOR SAVING LIFE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Royal Humane Society has just conferred its silver medallion—the highest reward it ordinarily bestows—together with a suitable testimonial, upon Lieutenant Carey-Brenton, of Her Majesty's ship Philomel, for an act of gallantry performed under the following circumstances:—While the Philomel was lying at anchor at Matanzas, the captain's steward attempted suicide by jumping overboard. Commander Coxon immediately plunged after him, and was struggling with him in the water, when Lieutenant Carey-Brenton rushed to the starboard gangway and leaped in to their assistance. Getting one arm round the steward, in spite of his shouts and frenzied efforts to free himself from his preservers, and seizing hold of a rope, he assisted the captain to hold the struggling man's head above water until a boat could be lowered, when they were all three safely taken on board. Commander Coxon having been presented with the society's silver medallion for saving a man under similar circumstances in 1862, has now been awarded the new silver clasp of the society.

The bronze medal has been awarded to Lieutenant H. Sartorius, James Hillier, and Albert Young for saving three young ladies named Burlidge, Taylor, and Langford, who were carried out to sea while bathing at Broadstairs on the 29th June. Hearing their cries, Mr. Sartorius leaped from the pier into ten feet of water and swam about twenty yards to them. He was followed by Hillier, and then by Young (who started from the bathing machines), and the three supported the drowning girls, one of whom had twice sunk, until boats arrived to their assistance. The bronze medal has also been given to Mr. George Benton for saving George Hill, who fell overboard in Boston Haven, Lincolnshire on the 17th ult.; to William Elmes, a boy aged twelve, for saving one of his companions, a boy named Main, who sank while bathing at Gosport; to Michael Leary (the thanks of the society inscribed on vellum being voted to G. S. Johnston and F. Matthews, who assisted him) for saving Margaret Sanders, who was carried out by the current while bathing at Summerleaze, Bude, Cornwall, on the 26th ult.; to Mr. A. H. Henry and Mr. U. J. Burke, for saving a man who sank while bathing at Clewer, near Windsor, on the 4th instant; to join Ledner, a youth of seventeen, for saving two boys named Robson and Thompson, who sank while bathing on the 2nd inst. at Portract Lake near Stockton-on-Tees and to Jim George (a Krooman) and George Wray, of her Majesty's ship Dryad, for saving two slave children and Francis Trebilcock, ordinary seaman of the Dryad, who were capsized in a gig near Ras Madraka on the south-east coast of Arabia, in a heavy surf abounding with sharks, two other seamen of the Dryad, named White and Hoskin, being voted the thanks of the society inscribed on vellum for services rendered on the same occasion.

THE VICEROY AND THE SULTAN.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

BESIDES the Sultan of Turkey, however, we have had, for two years in succession, another Oriental visitor in the person of the Viceroy of Egypt—the mightiest, richest, and most distinguished among all the satraps who owe allegiance to the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The princely hospitality so lately extended by the Khedive to the Prince and Princess of Wales laid us under national obligations to its dispenser; and, during his recent visit to London, no other thought prevailed than how we might best evince our anxiety as a people to do him honour. While he was our guest it would have been indelicate to remind him, that the heartiness of our reception had in it no political significance. But now that he has left us, it would be foolish to blind ourselves to the fact that, in Constantinople, Ishmail Pasha's second visit to London, Paris, and Vienna has been regarded with no little disquietude. It has not been forgotten that the present Viceroy, when only Crown Prince, avowed his determination to erect Egypt into an independent kingdom if he could; and it has been imagined by many, that the inauguration of the Suez Canal in November next will afford him the opportunity, at which he is believed to aim, of taking the first step towards casting off the Sultan's yoke. A fixed impression is entertained by the Turkish Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha, that mischief is brewing at Cairo; and already a great change has come over the policy of the Porte as regards the succession to the Egyptian inheritance. Mustapha Pasha, the brother of the Viceroy, and his natural successor according to Mahometan law, has long lived at Stamboul, cherishing an irreconcileable enmity against Ishmail Pasha, by whose intrigues the Sultan was induced, in 1866, to transfer the Egyptian succession from the brother to the children of the present Viceroy. Mustapha Pasha is himself a man of energy and ability, and in 1863 he was Finance Minister to the Sultan; but having quarrelled with his official colleagues Ali and Fuad Pasha, he retired into private life. Since the last visit of Ishmail Pasha to Western Europe, however, Mustapha Pasha has been again taken into favour by the Sultan, and it is rumoured that a portfolio has been offered to him as one of the Padishah's Ministers. At the same time, we are informed that the deposition of Ishmail Pasha has been more than hinted at in Stamboul, and that Ali Pasha has openly declared that he would immediately move troops to Alexandria if he saw anything to confirm his suspicions that the Khedive contemplated insurrection against the Porte. Nor, in spite of our English inattention to Oriental politics, could the independence of Egypt fail to have the most vital effect on English interests in the East. As a financial question the withdrawal of the Viceroy's tribute to the Padishah, amounting to some £600,000 per annum, would grievously imperil the solvency of the Porte. Within the last seven years Western Europe has advanced to the Sultan's Government no less a sum than sixty millions sterling; a very large portion having been contributed by English capitalists. But, in addition, nothing is more certain than the fact that the existence of two independent Mahometan Powers, like Turkey and Egypt, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, would revive that most grievous of bugbears to all European statesmen—the Eastern Question—in its most objectionable form. Here, then, is abundant occupation for our Foreign Office, during the approaching recess of Parliament, in watching the intrigues with which the entire region that surrounds the Grecian Archipelago is dangerously honeycombed. We cannot pretend to say that a perusal of the despatches from some of our Consuls in Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor, warrants the conclusion that we are strongly represented throughout the Levant. The recent appointment of Captain Burton as Consul at Damascus is, however, like the previous appointment of Mr. Palgrave to Trebizonde, a step in the right direction; and we trust that the day is not far distant when our diplomatic and consular representatives in the East will communicate to us, not what their dragomans tell them, but what they see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S SUGGESTION.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S attempts to deal with the Alabama difficulty have not been remarkable for success, and his natural talent for "settling" questions has on this particular matter only led him into trouble. His latest proposition is not likely to increase his reputation for political sagacity. He advises England to make a "spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the Alabama." This, he thinks, would close the controversy. He appears to forget that we have already offered to settle the Alabama claims on the very terms which were proposed by the American Government, and that our offer has been rejected. Would it be fair to English subjects who had their property seized during the war, and have just claims against the American Government, to pay for the damages done by the Alabama without a thought of their interests? The proposition, which all the leading public men of America, except Mr. Sumner, deemed fair and reasonable, was assented to by England. Mr. Goldwin Smith practically recommends us to yield to Mr. Sumner's wild demands. Has the Professor's warfare with the American press so soon demoralized him? Is he himself startled at the loud roar of the British lion with which he recently favoured the Americans?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW IRON-CLADS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE following armour-clad ships are now under construction for the Admiralty either at the Royal dockyards or private shipbuilding establishments. They are said to be in such a forward state that they will be completed during the present, or early in the ensuing year:—The Sultan, 12, 5,226 tons, 1,200 horse-power, and the Glatton, 2, 2,709 tons, 500 horse-power, double screw turret-ship, building at Chatham dockyard; the Iron Duke, 14, 3,774 tons, 800 horse-power, double screw, building at Pembroke dockyard; the Swiftsure, 14, 3,893 tons, 800 horse-power, and the Triumph, 14, 3,893 tons, 800 horse-power, building by the Palmer Shipbuilding Company at Jarrow-upon-Tyne; the Hotspur, 2, 2,637 tons, 600 horse-power armour-plated ram, building at the yard of Messrs. Napier and Sons, Glasgow; and the Vanguard, 14, 3,774 tons, 800 horse-power, building by Messrs. Laird Brothers, Birkenhead. In addition to the above the Abyssinia, 4, 1,854 tons, 200 horse-power, and the Magdala, 4, 2,107 tons, 250 horse-power, double-screw iron armour-plated turret ships, are building for the defence of Bombay, the former by Messrs. Dudgeon at Poplar, and the latter by the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall. As soon as one of the building slips becomes vacant at Chatham dockyard, a new armour-plated ram to be named the Rupert, of 3,159 tons, and 700 horse-power, is to be commenced at that establishment. A new armour-plated turret ship, the Devastation, of 4,406 tons, and 800 horse-power, from the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., has been recently commenced at Portsmouth dockyard.

FREE TRADE.

THOSE who think the Americans extremely short-sighted and foolish in clinging to the policy of protection will do well to notice that signs of dissatisfaction with the effects of free trade are becoming more frequent here than they used to be. A popular reaction against free trade would be one of the most unlooked-for changes of public opinion, but changes perhaps still more surprising have been witnessed in our own time. The American prejudices in favour of protection, as applied to the regulation of their own trade, are by no means so easily eradicated as most people who have been born and bred, as it were, in free-trade principles are apt to imagine. At this moment Mr. Horace Greeley is intent upon proving to his countrymen the injury which free trade has done to the English working classes. Some of our workmen begin to take the same sort of view. On Wednesday, Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Samuda attended a public meeting at Limehouse to consider certain proposals with reference to emigration. Mr. Wilkins, a working man, moved an amendment to one of the resolutions, referring the poverty and distress which prevailed in the country to the importation of foreign manufactures duty free. There is a society in existence for the revival of protection, and some day we may see it with bands, banners, and new and favourite orators at its head on the way to Hyde Park. The Chairman of one of our leading Chambers of Commerce thought it desirable not long ago to state the facts in favour of free trade, in answer to many complaints of its results which he had heard. Free trade has not impressed the people of France very favourably. Altogether American opinion on the question is no doubt absurd and groundless, but English opinion is by no means so enlightened as most English Liberals make out.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SPEED OF THE INCONSTANT.

THE Inconstant, the first of our swift unarmoured cruisers yet completed, was tried, on July 22, on the measured mile at Stokes Bay, and realized speeds at both full and half power which are far above those yet attained by any war ship belonging to our own or any other European navy. At full power her speed was 16½ knots, her engines developing a little over 7,300 horse-power, and making about 74 revolutions per minute. At half power the speed was about 13¾ knots, the horse-power 3,500, and the revolutions nearly 60 per minute. She is thus nearly 2 knots faster at full power than any of our ironclads, the Monarch, our fastest ironclad, having attained a load draught speed of nearly 15 knots, while at half power the Inconstant is only a little slower than most of our ironclads at full power, and is faster than several of them. She is faster at half power than the fastest of our unarmoured frigates at full power. These results are, of course, highly satisfactory in a ship intended to outstrip the fastest armoured ships, and to overhaul any unarmoured ship. The only war vessel of which the alleged speed on trial has equalled the Inconstant's is the American unarmoured cruiser Wampanoag, but she was not tried in such a manner as to make the results trustworthy, and competent judges have expressed grave doubts of their accuracy. Even if the speed were as high as has been stated, however, the Wampanoag in all other respects is far inferior to the Inconstant, being inefficient by comparison in armament, sailpower, coal supply, and general equipment. The Admiralty, the designer of the ship Mr. Reed, and the engineers Messrs. Pens have all reason for congratulation in the great success achieved by the Inconstant, and what is much more important, the country has reason to be proud in possessing the most efficient cruiser yet constructed, which can overtake and fight or capture any other unarmoured vessel, and avoid any ironclad, or engage her at long range if desirable.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INDIAN RELIEFS OF ROYAL ARTILLERY.

WE take the following letter from the *Standard*:—

Sir,—Referring to a question recently asked in the House of Commons, and the somewhat evasive answer accorded by Mr. Cardwell to Mr. Walsh, I think that some statement or explanation of the case should appear. Mr. Walsh asked the question to elicit the intention of the Horse Guards, in carrying out the reliefs of the Royal Horse Artillery in India. There are six brigades of Royal Horse Artillery; of these A and B brigades are English, and C, D, E, and F, are the so-called Indian brigades, though all were amalgamated and denominated the Royal Regiment of Artillery in 1861. After the amalgamation was a fact it was a natural consequence that the brigades of Royal Artillery in India should be relieved and brought home in their turn for home service, and the first relief consisted in sending A brigade Royal Horse Artillery to India, and bringing C brigade Royal Horse Artillery home. Thus C brigade came to England in 1865 and 1866. B brigade had been in India for a short time during the Indian mutiny, and came home in 1861, subsequent to the amalgamation, and naturally should go to India before C brigade. The intention now is to remove two batteries of C brigade to Ireland in the autumn, as a preparatory step to sending the whole brigade to India in 1871. Mr. Cardwell admitted this in reply to Mr. Walsh's question. His reply is calculated to mislead the uninitiated.

If the reliefs were fairly carried out, it is not possible that the whole of the old British establishment of artillery would be in India, and the whole Indian in England at the same time, as stated by Mr. Cardwell inasmuch as there are 18 brigades of horse and foot artillery in the British establishment, and only 13 in the Indian; and this is the more apparent when it is considered that a long time must elapse before the entire relief of these brigades is carried out, considering also that up to the present time only three of the Indian brigades have been brought home since the amalgamation in 1861. But it seems specially hard in the case of the Horse Artillery, that A and B brigades should enjoy an exceptional privilege in relieving each other. The result of this would be that A and B brigades would get twice as much home service as C, D, E and F brigades. And the ill-fated F brigade would be relieved about some time between 1881 and 1885, and thus have 20 or 25 years of continuous Indian service from the time of its incorporation with the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The regiment is amalgamated, and impartiality should be observed in reliefs as in other matters. Both the British and Indian establishments have gained and lost by the amalgamation which must now be accepted by both for better for worse, and to attempt palliation, where it may be distasteful to the one by favouritism, is manifestly wrong. As regards the officers all the brigades of Royal Horse Artillery are being filled up from the general list, and are essentially of the one regiment, however much amalgamation may be repudiated. These officers naturally look for their proper share of home and foreign service. But to leave officers out of the question, the men of the Royal Artillery being now recruited for the amalgamated regiment, have a right to expect their fair share of home and foreign service. Thus to exemplify the unfairness of the contemplated relief—if a man happens to be posted to C, D, E, or F brigades he will only have half the home service that another man enlisted at the same time for the same regiment, and under exactly similar circumstances, who happens to be posted to A or B brigades, and this would necessitate him being condemned to 15 years' Indian service, while his more favoured comrade would only have ten. Moreover, the man who is posted to an Indian brigade on enlistment stands a very good chance of having no home service at all. To carry out a relief of six brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, of which two are always to be in England and four in India, would appear to be very easy, if the element of favouritism is not allowed to complicate the arrangement.

Trusting you will pardon my taking up so much of your space, and that you will see the justice of what I have stated and advocate our cause—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

TOP KHANA.

A DIVORCE WANTED.—An Indianapolis lawyer has received the following:—"Sir—can I get a devors, & hew soon on grounds that I cannot support my wife have one child, a boy am willing to take care of the boy. ans. imeaditly, and state what it will cost, if it cost dols. 20 I cant pay that much. Direct to box 240 Burlington, Vt."

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

WE like Miss Rivers. As there are more Miss Rivers than one, we condescend to particulars, and state that we like Miss Rivers, the daughter of the late Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, Bart., a lady who honours the neighbourhood of Winchester with her presence. Miss Rivers, it will be seen, is not only the daughter of a Baronet, and so has a delicate flavour of aristocracy, but she is connected with the Church. We must bear these things in mind when we estimate the "sweetness and light" of her walk and conversation. Walking in Winchester the other day, she encountered on the footpath a certain Mrs. Withers and her children. Miss Rivers—"she has no children"—pushed one of the little things into the middle of the road; the mother remonstrated, and Miss Rivers immediately struck her with a parasol. Now these facts in themselves are extremely creditable to Miss Rivers; it is not on this account alone, however, that we like her so much, but for the style of her defence when summoned to answer the charge of assault. She said that she had "better give a blow than bear one"—there spoke the daughter of a minister of religion! "What is a lady to do?" she added. "I am not used to be knocked about; those people are; and they can bear it better than I could." It is this cool and admirable impartiality that most delights us. She grasped the situation; she saw that somebody must be struck; on calm consideration, she decided that it ought not to be herself; and therefore she struck Mrs. Withers—who was one of "those people," and could easily bear it. Mrs. Withers did not display a proper feeling: she summoned the very striking lady, and the magistrates, forgetting the double dignity derived by Miss Rivers from the Baronetcy and the Church, fined her £5. The Mayor added that Miss Rivers had been "fined before for assaults." Surely Winchester cannot be so dull as all cathedral towns, when there is a "young lady," as the reports style her, going about in this lively way, cheerfully paying fines for the happy privilege of keeping the lower classes in order. An American poet speaks of "desperate Rivers running wild beseeching folk to dam them;" but he cannot have alluded to the Winchester belle—for she is not "desperate;" she is simply calm in conscious strength. In paying the fine she expressed a hope that the woman Withers would not receive any of the £5; it might "encourage others." This reveals rather morbid fancies on the part of the mothers of Winchester; they like to be chastised with parasols; and, if "encouraged," they would surround Miss Rivers, contending for the honour of a blow. Is there no Petruchio in Winchester who will marry and tame this local Kate?—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE FIRST PRINCE OF CONDE.

THE *Quarterly Review* publishes a long article on the Duc d'Aumale's History of the Princes of Condé, from which we extract the following interesting passages in regard to the life of Louis the first Bourbon who (in 1557) assumed the title of Prince of Condé:—

The crisis was now close at hand. Compelled to leave Paris, where the Catholics were in an overwhelming majority, Condé established his head-quarters at Orleans; and there, in concert with Coligny, he proceeded to calculate his resources and muster his troops. These were, at starting, lamentably disproportioned to his enterprise. He had only from two or three thousand men and 1600 crowns in money; but the Protestant churches or congregations in France, on whose co-operation he could count, were computed at 2150. He was assured of effective aid from England, Switzerland, and Germany: his appeals met with a ready response in most quarters, and in less than three months he was in a condition to begin the campaign at the head of 8000 men, including some veteran troops and many gallant gentlemen trained to arms. It was his obvious policy not to give time for their zeal to cool, or for his opponents to recover from the confusion of surprise. Still a certain degree of hesitation was natural and excusable. "In all ages, even the rudest, whether men's minds were ruled by fanaticism or agitated by doubt, it is never without hesitation that a man of a noble spirit takes the decisive step in this fatal path of civil war. He has meditated and resolved everything beforehand: he is convinced of the goodness of his cause or he is blinded by ambition and anger, yet he cannot stifle the voice within him: he has before his eyes that image of his country in tears which the poet calls up to confront Cæsar on the banks of the Rubicon:—

"Ingens visa duci patriæ trepidantis imago."'

Condé, too, had his visions and his prognostics of ill. We are told of strange apparitions that he encountered, of terrible dreams that broke his sleep. If we may believe D'Aubigné, he had also his Rubicon:—

'At the passage of a brook, an old woman up to her middle in the water and seeming to emerge from it, wrinkled and horrible of aspect, walked straight up to the Prince, stopped his horse by the bridle to contemplate him at her leisure, then letting him go, exclaimed, "Prince, you will suffer, but God will be with you and deliver you." He replied, "Pray for me, my good woman," and continued marvellously pensive.'

He had afterwards, continues D'Aubigné, 'a dream which he narrated to many, amongst others to Béze and my father; it was that he thought himself engaged in three combats on the same day, and that at the fourth he remained on a heap of dead bodies.'

It is no part of our plan to show in detail how far these presages were fulfilled. Having recently (No. 252) devoted an article to 'The Religious Wars of France,' we shall refer only to a few of their episodes in which the personal qualifications of the Condés were most strikingly displayed. The chief military merits of the first were chivalrous courage and never-failing presence of mind. He never paused to count his enemies; he never lost heart; he never seemed to know when he was beaten; he resembled Rupert in headlong uncalculating dash, and he also resembled him in being rather a brilliant cavalry officer than a good general. The Duc de Guise had much the advantage of him in this respect, and the contrast told fatally against the Huguenots in the best-contested battle of the war, the battle of Dreux:

'It was past mid-day; impetuous and boiling over, Condé cannot wait for Coligny to get into line; he briefly addresses his gendarmes, "My friends, I prefer the first share of the blows to be given or received; I pray God to make you all follow the example I am about to set in going resolutely to the charge." He threw himself upon the Swiss, whom he broke, and then brought up his German cavalry to complete their defeat. Coligny was equally successful in his charges against the troops under the immediate command of the Constable Montmorency, who was wounded, surrounded, and taken prisoner. The centre of the Catholics was routed and pushed off the field, with the exception of the Swiss battalion, which, decimated and disordered, held its ground.'

'All honour, *en passant* (exclaims the historian) to these heroic soldiers, these models of military honour and fidelity, who, during more than three hundred years have mingled their blood with ours on every field of battle. A good number of those who fought at Dreux for the Catholics were Protestants; none deserted or hesitated, any more than when, at a later period, their sons laid down their lives for the monarchy they served. A terrible shock has overthrown their ranks torn by bullets; seventeen of their captains are struck down; all are flying round them; not a man of them thinks of flight.'

Nothing could be finer or nobler in a purely military point of view, but *point d'argent, point de Suisse*, and a Dugald Dalgetty can hardly take rank with a Sydney or a Bayard. At all events they richly earned their wages at Dreux, for, whilst their gallant resistance wasted the strength of their assailants, it gave time for the preparation of the decisive blow meditated by Guise. When Coligny, after his own and Condé's success, was congratulated on his victory, he stretched out his arm towards the right wing of the Catholics and said, 'You make no account, then, of that black cloud which is about to burst upon us.' This wing was not strictly under the command of Guise, but he was the soul of it. Saint-André was wholly inspired and guided by him. Silent and impassive, he watched all the details of the action without replying to the appeals, without even taking notice of the sarcasms, of those around him. They murmured that he willingly left the Constable to be crushed. When Damville (the Constable's son), who had seen his brother killed by his side, and witnessed helplessly the disaster of his father, urged and supplicated Guise to charge, he coldly replied: 'My son, the time has not yet come.' At last, when he saw the lansquenets beaten, the German horse and the gendarmes exhausted by the resistance of the Swiss, a flash of joy lighted up his face, and he exclaimed, 'Now, friends, charge home: those people there are in our power.' He had got what he was watching for, like Cromwell at Dunbar, or Wellington at Salamanca, or Napoleon at Austerlitz; and his well-timed advance proved decisive, although gallantly met by Coligny and Condé who, wounded and on a tired horse, tried in vain to stem the torrent. The few men he had with him were hurled back and swept away with the rest, until stopped by a wood, where he rolled over horse and man, and was overpowered by the troopers of Damville, to whom he gave up his sword.

The animated description of this battle is followed by some critical remarks which military readers will appreciate at their just value. We pass them over to follow Condé, who was conducted to the quarters of Guise, and received with the same ceremonial politeness and deference which had been displayed by the Black Prince towards his royal prisoner at Poitiers. It was only at the repeated invitation of Condé that Guise could be persuaded to share with him the moderate accommodation of the place, a peasant's cottage. They sate down to a coarse meal at the same table, and the same bundle of straw served them for a bed. This generous treatment did not last long. According to the usages of the time, a prisoner was the property of his captor, and the next day but one after the battle Condé was delivered to Damville, who was nominated his keeper by the Queen-regent. After being some time carried in her train, she caused him to be confined in the Château d'Ouzain, an old feudal fortress in which the Comte de la Rochefoucauld had imprisoned Lord Grey de Wilton.* Matters were likely to go hard with him, and he was even threatened with the revival of the sentence of Orleans, when the face of affairs was suddenly changed by the assassination of Guise. This speedily led to a peaceful arrangement between the contending factions, to which Condé readily lent himself, so readily indeed that the violent Huguenots, dissatisfied with the terms, accused him of having yielded to the seductions of Catherine, and with peculiar reference to his gallantries, of having *haléné* her maids of honour, who went by the name of her flying squadron and did good service in their peculiar way. The treaty, it was said, was that of a man who had left half of his courage in prison.

It is not surprising that, with his pleasuring-loving tendencies, he sought to drown care in dissipation. His days and nights were devoted to the chace, the tennis court, the ball-room, and the boudoir. He was at everything in the ring in the most corrupt Court in Europe. The Protestants became seriously alarmed for the salvation of his soul, and still more for his position and influence as the champion of their cause. A joint letter was addressed to him by Calvin and Béze, in which they solemnly adjure him to attend more to the common interest of his brethren in the faith, and to be more sedulous in testifying its strengthening and edifying powers by his way of life:—

'You cannot doubt, sire, that we love your honour as we desire your salvation; and we should be traitors were we to conceal from you the reports in circulation. We do not suppose that there is any direct offence to God; but when we are told that you make love to ladies (*faites l'amour aux dames*) this is to derogate much from your authority and reputation. The good will be scandalised, the malicious will laugh. It involves a distraction which hinders and retards you in attending to your duty; there must even be some mundane vanity in it; and you should, beyond all things, be on your guard lest the light that God has placed in you be quenched or grow dim. We hope, sire, that this warning will be agreeable to you, when you shall consider how useful to you it is. Geneva, September 13, 1563. Your very humble brothers, John Calvin and Theodore de Besze.'

This letter produced no perceptible effect. His life grew looser and looser, and great was the scandal, even for those scandalous times, when (May, 1564) during a royal progress and in the Queen's closet, one of her maids of honour, Isabelle de Limeuil, gave birth to a child, of which she openly attributed the paternity to Condé. Catherine de Medicis, who had certainly sanctioned this intrigue, if (as was confidently asserted) she had not commanded the young lady to sacrifice her honour with the view of gaining Condé, affected to be terribly shocked and ordered the erring damsel into strict confinement. The pretext subsequently discovered for this unusual act of severity was that Mdlle. de Limeuil had tried to poison one of her rejected suitors, the Prince de la Roche-sur-Yon. It was even insinuated, though without gaining credence, that old Montmorency was to be got rid of by the same means, and that Condé was privy to the plot. She gave out that her brave lover would free her at any risk; but though he wrote her many tender letters and promised publicly to acknowledge the child, he hesitated and procrastinated till sundry doubts touching the rival paternity of a Sieur de Fresne should be cleared up; and in the mean time the child died.*

He was, also, engaged in another intrigue with the widow of the Maréchal de Saint-André, who fell violently in love with him. Such, we are told, was the prevalent disorder in ideas as in morals, that a prince of Condé's rank, a prince who with good right had credit for carrying the point of honour so high, was seen without surprise, and almost without scandal, to accept an almost royal present from one of his avowed mistresses. This lady made over to him the estate and magnificent Château of Valéry, which continued one of the finest possessions of his family till the middle of the eighteenth century. In the midst of his irregularities (July, 1564) he was summoned to the deathbed of his wife. If the close of her life was embittered by his neglect and notorious infidelities, he can hardly be accused of shortening it; for after long suffering from the effects of an accident she died of the small-pox. As is not uncommon in such cases, his best feelings were reawakened and his pristine tenderness partially revived. 'If he could not repair the evil he had done, at least the sincere emotion which he showed, the assiduous and affectionate care which he lavished on her when dying, must have consoled her last moments.' Her death was deeply regretted by the Protestants; the depth of her religious convictions had largely contributed to bind her husband to their cause; and they hardly knew which to dread most, a continuance of his licentious mode of life without the semblance of a check, or his forming a matrimonial alliance with their adversaries. They were not alarmed without a cause; for he renewed his liaison with Mdlle. de la Limeuil, and the Guises made overtures for a marriage with a member of their house. Mary Queen of Scots was talked of for him amongst the rest. Fortunately, tired of his mistresses or overcome by the importunities of his friends, he suddenly broke with Mdlle. de Limeuil and Madame de Saint-André (both of whom, it is said, were easily consoled), and married Françoise Marie d'Orléans Longueville. Despite of varied and renewed attempts to win him over to the Court, he remained true to the Protestants, and when they next took up arms, he reappeared as one of their most trusted leaders. Indeed he is described as commanding in chief during the operations which led to the battle of St. Denis, where he showed more dash than generalship:—

'In the centre the Constable had formed his cavalry in two lines; the first was under his eldest son; he led the second, and was advancing in this order against the Prince de Condé, when the Prince, leaving a third of his people to make head against the first line of the Catholics, passes it, with the *élite* of them, and falling suddenly on the left flank of the second line, charges it with such fury that in an instant the squadron is broken. The Constable's horse is thrown down; the Scotch Stuart calls to him to surrender, but for sole answer, Montmorency, abandoned by his men but not by his valour, breaks Stuart's jaw with the pommel of his sword: at the same moment the old man falls mortally wounded by a ball through the body.'

Condé's charge, Rupert like, was not followed up; the main body of the Catholics were unbroken: the shattered squadron rallied; and nothing but the confusion caused by the death of Montmorency enabled the Huguenots to retire in tolerable order, leaving the Catholics masters of the field. Condé's horse was killed under him him by the stroke of a lance, and he was extricated whilst the Catholics were busy about their dying leader.

The terms of the next peace, settled by Condé, proved as usual unsatisfactory to the zealots amongst his friends. Another war broke out, and in August, 1568, we find him on his hurried flight to Rochelle, with his wife (*enceinte*) and family, the families of Coligny and D'Andelot, and an escort of a hundred horse. The grand difficulty for the fugitives was the passage of the Loire. In order to prevent a junction between the Protestants of the north and those of the *Midi*, the Catholics had divided the kingdom by a line of posts resting on the river.

'But there is always some mesh open in these sorts of network. The drought had lowered the river; some peasants had discovered a ford near Sancerre. They pointed it out to the Prince, who was wandering uneasily on the banks. The little troop passed over, and the capricious waters, rising as by a miracle behind them, stopped the pursuers, at the moment when they thought themselves sure of reaching their prey. Condè fell on his knees, and his eyes full of tears, sang with his troop the psalm: *Israël au sortir d'Egypte*.'

Soon after his arrival in Rochelle, he was in a condition to encounter his enemies in the field, but no decisive action took place until the year following, 1569, the year of the battle of Jarnac and his death. He commanded in chief in this battle, which was forced on him when in full retreat by the want of vigilance in the rear-guard, and by the obstinate valour of Coligny, who persisted in holding his ground instead of falling back on the main body. Condé, too, was guilty of the capital error on the part of a commander-in-chief of hurrying into personal conflict when he ought to have concentrated his scattered army and to have remained the guiding spirit of the whole. When, at the call of Coligny, he was approaching the spot where his rear-guard were engaged, he was met by a second messenger announcing that all hope was over, and praying him not to incur a useless risk. 'God forbid,' was his reply, 'that Louis de Bourbon should turn his back to the enemy,' and he went on. But a shade of sadness came over his face, habitually so radiant on such occasions; a secret presentiment agitated him; he gave directions that the young princes (his sons) were to retire to Saintes. Several times as he rode forward, he said to his brother-in-law, La Rochefoucauld, who was near him: '*Mon oncle a fait un pas de clerc; enfin, le vin est tiré, il faut le boire.*' When he came in sight of the enemy the prospect was dispiriting enough:—

'He finds Coligny's force diminished by one half and thrown back on the last and weakest of the three positions it might have held. The royal army was rapidly closing up, and on the point of being joined by its artillery. Condé had not brought with him a foot soldier or a cannon; he was followed only by one or two companies and some gentlemen, making about three hundred horse. He had no time either to wait for other troops or to retire; a few minutes more, and he must be surrounded on all sides. Accordingly, scarcely arrived, he directs Coligny to press the Duc de Guise with all his cavalry. For himself, he proceeds to disengage his right and attack the deep column of the Duc d'Anjou. He calls for his arms. As they were giving him his helmet, a bone of his leg was broken by a kick from La Rochefoucauld's charger; he had already sprained his arm by a fall. Subduing the pain, he turns towards the men-at-arms, and showing one while his disabled limbs, one while his device which his pennon floated in the wind, *Doux le péril pour Christ*, "Behold," he shouted, "nobles of France, behold the desired moment! Remember in what condition Louis de Bourbon goes to battle for Christ and country." Then, lowering his head, he charges with his three hundred horse the eight hundred lances of Monsieur.'

His charge, as usual, was irresistible: he carried al before him, and such was the disorder amongst the Catholics that many thought the battle lost. But the effort was spasmodic, and the effect momentary. It was like Blount's onslaught in 'Marmion:'

> 'The fiery youth, with desperate charge
> Made for a space an opening large,
> The rescued banner rose.
> But darkly closed the war around,
> Like pine-tree rooted from the ground
> It sank among the foes.'

And so sank Condé's pennon, with its pious and patriotic device. His slender troop was speedily hemmed in and overwhelmed. He had his horse killed under him, and he was unable to mount another. In vain did the bravest of his followers die in his defence. Left almost alone, with his back to a tree, kneeling on one knee, he still stood on his defence; but his strength was failing fast, when he saw two Catholic gentlemen whom he had laid under obligation. On his calling to them, raising his vizor, and tendering his gauntlets, they alighted, and swore to save him at the risk of their lives. They were joined by others similarly disposed, till the guards of Monsieur (the Duc d'Anjou) came up, whom Condé knew by their scarlet cloaks:—

'He points to them with his finger; d'Argence understands, him. "Hide your face," he exclaims. "Ah, d'Argence, d'Argence!" replied the Prince, "you will not be able to save me." Then, like Cæsar, covering his face, he waited for death. The unhappy man knew too well the perfidious character of the Duc d'Anjou, the hatred with which he pursued him, and his sanguinary "recommendations." The guards had passed the spot, when their captain, Montesquiou, learned the name of the prisoner thus surrounded. "Tue, tue, mordioux," was his cry; then, turning his horse, he came back at a gallop, and by a pistol shot fired from behind, shatters the head of the hero.

'Singular destiny of this illustrious family. The chief of the race, the first of the Condés, falls, by a foul blow, in a civil war, fighting against his King. And the last of his descendants, after having, he too, served under a standard which unhappily was not that of France, was doomed to die in the ditches of Vincennes, victim of an outrage that history has justly stigmatised.'

---

* This nobleman was made prisoner of war at Guinês after a brave defence of that place. He was set at liberty on parole to carry overtures to Elizabeth. Returning loyally on the termination of his mission, he remained in captivity after the peace of Cateau-Cambresis, being unable to pay the enormous ransom exacted by the Comte de la Rochefoucauld, whose prisoner he was, and who treated him very harshly. He eventually obtained his freedom by the sacrifice of his entire fortune.

* The Duc d'Aumale has printed three of Condé's letters to this lady in an Appendix. In one of them he says—'You need not resort to others to make me believe that your son is mine, for I have no more doubt of him than of those of my wife. But prevent others from doubting, and reflect that whoever sees him will say with reason he is my son and yours, for our two faces are to be recognised in his.' In another—'Je vous auvoye une de mes robes de nuyt qui m'a servy et à vous avecque moi, supliant de crère que plustoust je vous soueste vostre cœur que votre robe.' Again—'Je vous anvoie une robe de nuyt fourré pour vous servyr. Je voudrés estre auprès de vous an sa plasse.'

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

HOWEVER great may be the late triumphs achieved by the Prussian army, it seems, nevertheless, to be the most unpopular service in Europe. The domineering of the officers, the poverty of the soldier, and the strictness of the discipline, render life to many almost intolerable. To prove this, it is necessary only to state that, according to German statistics, there were in 1868 no less than 134 suicides in the army of North Germany. The total number of deaths amounted to 1,344. This frightful proportion is four times greater than that which exists in the armies of the Confederation. We find that in the army of Northern Germany there is one suicide for every 2,238 soldiers; in Denmark, one for every 3,900; in Saxony one for every 5,000; in Baden, one for every 9,000; in Wurtemburg the proportion is the same as in Norway, one for every 9,784; in France there is one suicide for every 10,000; in Sweden, one in every 15,000; in Bavaria it is the same as in Sweden; and in Belgium there is one in every 17,800. It may also be remarked that between 1849 and 1852 the proportion of suicides in the Prussian army was only one to every 9,000 soldiers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SUN SPOTS AND TERRESTRIAL TEMPERATURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The subject incidentally mentioned by Mr. Kins-Jackson in the *Times* of to-day is one of such large and general interest that I should be glad, with your permission, to refer to it more at length.

Mr. Jackson does me the honour of alluding to my Hand Book of Astronomy. That work is now eight years old, and therefore a good deal out of date, but if he can consult my larger and new Descriptive Astronomy he will have before him much more information on the subject.

It was Sir W. Herschel, I think, who first paid much attention to the question of spots on the sun and terrestrial temperatures. His argument was that the prevalence of these spots should be taken as an indication that violent chymical action was going on in or upon the sun. Reasoning by analogy that this must be accompanied by the extrication of an unusual amount of light and heat, he was led to infer that years noted for spots would also be noted for high temperatures and good harvests, while years deficient in spots would be signalized by low temperatures and bad harvests.

With the specific object of investigating this point an able Continental astronomer, R. Wolf, some years ago made a careful examination of historic records preserved at Zurich, and extending over several centuries. In the end he thought himself justified in expressing the following opinion:—"Years rich in solar spots are in general drier and more fruitful than those of an opposite character, while the latter are wetter and stormier than the former."

So far the testimony is concurrent; but Gautier, of Geneva, from a discussion of meterological observations made in a great number of places arrived at the opposite conclusion. He professes to have found that a deficiency of spots is accompanied by a distinctly perceptible rise in the mean annual temperature, which in some cases amounts to fully 1 deg.

With Gautier's results agree more or less those of Arago, who looking at the matter from a somewhat different standpoint, concluded that wheat at low prices corresponds with few sun spots.

If the controversy is to be summed up with judicial impartiality, I am afraid that we must confess the truth to be that the more we inquire into the matter, the less able are we to generalize. It is certain that while 1859, 1860, and 1861 were very rich in spots, 1859 and 1861 were warm years, and 1860 a very cool one; while, coming to a more recent date, 1867, with few spots, was very cold, and 1868, with an increased, but yet moderate number of spots, was extraordinarily hot. And as to the current year, when spots are abundant, who shall say whether it will come to be called a warm or a cold year?

If you could find room for this letter I should be glad, for it may elicit other testimony, and while the subject will benefit by discussion, it is one sufficiently vital to the welfare of a nation to deserve space in the columns of a newspaper.—Your obedient servant,

G. F. CHAMBERS, F.R.A.S.

Bickley, Kent, 16th July.

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A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonnette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th August, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With autumn come many diseases of the skin, which demand instant attention if the patient wishes to be spared much annoyance through the winter. These remedies will be found most effectual in repressing erysipelas and inflammations generally, and in healing up sore legs, wounds, and ulcerations in the kindest manner, without exciting pain, or tending to weaken the patient, which would infallibly increase his sufferings and retard his cure. Holloway's Pills should be taken during this course of treatment, which they will make easier and more successful; at the same time they will improve the appetite and materially aid digestion—a matter of the most material importance when lowering infirmities afflict the week, delicate, or aged.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE situated in No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort, now thoroughly repaired and painted, suitable either for Office or Dwelling. Apply to Messrs. BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON AND Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,
No. 10, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
10 do. grey domestics.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. superior Elastic-side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case hand lamps.
4 cases fancy goods, comprising mirrors, walking sticks, whips, eye-glasses, spectacles, combs, pocket-books, snuff-boxes, accordians, cash-boxes, sand-boxes, dolls, &c.
2 cases superior figures and dolls.
And any other goods that may be offered.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August, 1869.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 23rd inst., at the premises, the undermentioned property of the late Narrondass Hurgowundass, deceased. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Shaik Mahomed Street, opposite the Jooma Musjid, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing 60 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 174, and standing in his books in the name of Jankibai and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 154, and standing in his books in the name of Hurgowundass Bhugwandass, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public street called Shaik Mahomed street, on or towards the west by the house of the late Goverdhun Maharaz, on or towards the north by the chawl or range of Gopalldass Madhowdass Sett, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Nowrojee Davur.

Condition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 20th August, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of grey, white and coloured goods, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. T. cloth.
6 do. do. jaconets.
5 cases white and grey dhotees.
2 do. boots and shoes, &c.
1 do. single and double-barrel guns.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will, with the consent of the mortgagee, submit to public auction, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate in the Island of Bombay, at Shamjee Hussajee Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement 338 3/9th square yards (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Kurrimally Soorjee, on or towards the south by the property of the late Khoja Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street.

N. B.—Vehar Water laid on to these premises right up to the top storey; the building is thoroughly ventilated and consequently very healthy, and the house is well known amongst the Khojah community as Sajunbhoy Meerally's house.

Bombay, 20th August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 21st inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

Few articles of household furniture, such as round dining tables, drawing-room and easy chairs, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, &c. A first-rate sewing machine.

Few bales of demy papers.

A double pole tent with rowty and necessary.

AT 1 P. M.

1 pair grey Australian geldings.
1 do. do. Arab horses age about 6 and 7 years height 14-2½ and 14-3.
One English-built mail phaeton.
A grey Gulf Arab horse.
Any carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and costly household and hotel furniture, hand organ, piano, handsome argand and gas chandeliers, rich drawing-room carpets, musical boxes, a valuable clock, best plated glass and porcelainware, single and double harness, &c., at the Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

On Thursday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and costly household and hotel furniture, hand-organ, piano, handsome argand and gas chandeliers, rich drawing-room carpets, musical boxes, a valuable clock, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, single and double harness, &c., the property of the Proprietor of the Adelphi Family Hotel (changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A handsome English-built light mail phaeton with a first-rate bay Arab horse, 5 years old, 14 hand high and sound, with a set of plated mounted harness, complete.

Cane and Company's Patent freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pound blocks of Ice.

Bombay, 20th August, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, plated glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, a semi-grand pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., at Elphinstone Lodge, Chinchpoogly Road.

On Monday next, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, Elphinstone Lodge, Chinchpoogly Road, the valuable household furniture, plated glass, porcelainware, carriages, horses, a semi-grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., of L. A. Watkins, Esq., changing his residence; the same consisting of rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast and tea services, the usual articles of neat plated ware for table use, such as sets of dish covers and curry dishes, sets of spoons and forks, and dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, waiters, cruet egg and pickle frames, table cutlery, table and reading lamps, elegantly open carved blackwood furniture, consisting of conversation couches, chairs, circular table with marble top, pier, round, side and other tables, whatnots, chiffoniers, book cases, screens, hatstand, a very handsome Ormolie, 15 day clock with a pair of 4-lights candelabras to match, a really handsome suit for drawing table, rich table ornaments, flower vases, Parisian figures, a splendid mahogany medium-size semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome hanging gasaliers, rich carpets, pictures in gilt and other frames, handsome blackwood and English iron bedsteads and children's cots, presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, English mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, English mahogany dressing and washing tables, bath, dispense, cook-room and godown articles, choice plants and pots, and mattings of the whole house, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A small collection of valuable books.

AT 2 P.M.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton by Corben & Sons, London, with a strong serviceable horse and harness, complete.

An English-built light dog cart by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, with a good serviceable horse, and harness, complete.

A fast-trotting grey bay Gulf carriage horse goes nicely in single harness.

An English pig.

A milk goat with a kid.

Hunting saddles, bridles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view on Thursday next, the 19th instant.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1869.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co.
NEAR THE DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by Public Auction, by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Sadanund Gunput Bhundarie, and with the consent of Thucker Morarjee Mooljee, and Tricumjee Mooljee, the mortgagees.

Bapoojee Hormusjee will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned 3 Lots of Landed Properties on the undermentioned dates:—

LOT No. 1.

On Wednesday, the 25th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece of parcel of land or ground, together with the dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Colebhat Wady on the North side thereof; in sub-district of Bhooleshwur; assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101; and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Morarjee Premjee, on or towards the West by the property of Vizbukundass Haribhoy, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the property of the said Vizbukundass Haribhoy.

LOT No. 2.

On Thursday, the 26th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known as The Oart, situate, lying, and being at New Hunuman Street without the Fort: together with all that chawl or range of buildings, and messuage, and tenement bungalow, shed, and stable, standing thereon on the North side of the said Hunuman Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 98, 99, 100, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 236, and now standing in the name of the late Rawooble, widow of the late Gunput Bapshia Bhundarie, and bounded as follows; that is to say on the East by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the West by the house of Wassudew Babajee Dewla, on the North by the oart of Norotundass Norondass, and on the South by the public New Hunuman Street.

LOT No. 3.

On Friday, the 27th day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, used as a Firewood Warehouse, situate, lying, and being in New Hunuman Lane, on the North side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur; registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 96, 98, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the West by the vacant ground of the said Anundjee Heerjee, on the North by the property Joshee Rugonath Cristnajee, and on the South by the public New Hunuman Street.

The Title Deeds and the conditions of sale of the above properties may be seen on applying to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, at his office in Forbes Street.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th August 1869.

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AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.